



A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.

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#### SUBSCRIBE TO THE C. & D.

WE would remind those of our readers whose subscriptions expire about this time that they should promptly renew them, in order to ensure getting copies of *THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY* for 1902, which, in several respects, will be a more serviceable desk-book than ever. The price of the *DIARY* to non-subscribers is 3s. 6d. per copy, post free to any part of the world. A copy will be presented to everyone on our subscription-register, and as the 10s. subscription includes fifty-two weekly numbers of the *C. & D.* the investment is the most remunerative in the drug-trade. Not only is this a good time for renewing subscriptions, but the best time to begin.

## Summary.

A CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION has been formed at Wakefield (p. 847).

THE POISONS COMMITTEE, as it is officially called, met this week (p. 827).

GLASGOW CHEMISTS are getting better prices for poisonous proprietaries (p. 830).

AN interview with M. Berthelot in regard to his jubilee is reported on p. 831.

THE VIAMI REMEDIES do not contain morphine. So several analysts testify (p. 842).

A LARGE NUMBER OF DRUGGISTS' COMPANIES have been registered since our last (p. 849).

"XRAYSER" is hopeful about the Irish Pharmacy Bill getting through Parliament (p. 839).

A GOODLY NUMBER of seasonable novelties are described in this issue, beginning on p. 835.

TINNEVELLY SENNA sold at a phenomenally high price in Mincing Lane this week (p. 856).

PORTRAITS of Professor Arthur Smithells and Mr. Mark Smith, Mayor of Louth, are given on p. 834.

THE death of Mr. W. Porter, a member of the Irish Pharmaceutical Council, is reported on p. 852.

A COMPOUNDER who has been at the front has related his experiences to Edinburgh assistants (p. 846).

THE HON. GEORGE FULFORD in a striking attitude has been caught by Mr. Reynolds this week (p. 838).

STATE AID for pharmaceutical education is the subject which the Federation wants Associations to discuss (p. 845).

THE COMMITTEE to deal with the Army Medical Service has now been appointed. The names are given on p. 827.

PROFESSOR CUTLER, of King's College, is delivering a course of lectures on trade-mark law. We report the first one on p. 860.

LAMPS, signs, and the like are the subject of new London County Council by-laws, which the Chamber of Commerce wishes to be amended (p. 827).

"PROFESSIONALISM and Commercialism in Pharmacy" is the subject of the Chemists' Assistants' Association's discussion reported on p. 844.

THE VIOLET CURE for cancer is mentioned by "Xrayser" (p. 839), and a medical contributor gives some particulars about the matter (p. 843).

THE TRADE OF INDIA during the year which ended on March 31 was on the whole better than in the year before. We give all particulars on p. 841.

THE LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS have been discussing the Pharmaceutical Society's correspondence with the Privy Council in regard to the Pharmacy Bill (p. 847).

IN MIXTURES of potassium iodide and paraldehyde free iodine is found. This is attributed by Mr. William Duncan to hydrogen peroxide in the paraldehyde (p. 847).

MR. S. R. ATKINS, speaking at the Western Chemists' Association dinner on Wednesday evening, made eloquent reference to the work of William Allen and Jacob Bell (p. 838).

THREE MEN—Bedding, Lea, and Hodges—are charged with defrauding firms connected with the drug-trade. We print a special report of the police-court proceedings (p. 833).

BOOTS CASH CHEMISTS (EASTERN) (LIMITED) pay a dividend of 12 per cent. on the ordinary shares. Lewis & Burrows (Limited) reduce their ordinary dividend to 1½ per cent. (p. 849).

THE COURT OF APPEAL has decided that summonses against companies for infringements of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts must be served at the registered offices of the companies (p. 848).

THE DIFFICULTY of obtaining apprentices was discussed by East Aberdeenshire chemists at their annual meeting, Mr. Milno (the President) attributing it largely to the new Preliminary examination (p. 845).

QUIET conditions prevail on the drug and chemical markets. At auction cinchona brought fully previous rates. Quinine is steady; shellac is dearer again; and American peppermint oil has advanced 3d. to 6d. Quicksilver is lower (p. 853).

DR. LEONARD DOBBIN, in opening the fiftieth session of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, commented upon the examinations for the practice of pharmacy (p. 857). His remarks have inspired an article on "What is 'Pharmacy'?" (p. 840).



## Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, PH.D.

Students, please note. All communications should be addressed to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

All communications and reports must bear the names and addresses of the writers, not necessarily for publication. The reports of those who ignore this rule are liable not to be dealt with.

### QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

**A** MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, November 26, and the samples will be posted on the following day.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, December 7. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

The report on this month's analysis will be published next week.

## English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Brevities.

The committee of the Junior Pharmacy Ball have made a donation of 10*l.* 10*s.* to the Pharmaceutical Benevolent Fund.

The football match between the London and Metropolitan Colleges was started last Saturday, but had to be abandoned owing to fog.

Charles Lewis Palmer (see *C. & D.*, November 16, page 790) has been committed for trial to the Pembroke Assizes on a charge of trigamy.

Mr. Christopher James and party (which included Mr. Harry Brown, chemist) have returned to England from an expedition in Damaraland, German West Africa.

At South-West London Police Court on November 15, Ellen Hember, a general dealer, was fined 1*l.* and 12*s.* 6*d.* costs for selling sublimed sulphur as milk of sulphur.

A labourer named Christopher Smith has been fined 5*s.* (and ordered to pay 10*s.* damage) for breaking a window and carboy in the shop of Mr. Joseph Filmer, chemist, 119 King Street, Plymouth.

At Northampton on November 16, Victor Newton, described as an herbalist, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for obtaining 8*s.* from a woman on the false pretence that he would supply her with medicine for her children.

In the Court of Appeal on November 20, application was made on behalf of the company, in the case of Atkins & Applegarth *v.* the Castner-Kellner Alkali Company, that the plaintiffs' appeal might be struck out of the list, on the ground that it had been entered without the leave of Messrs. Atkins & Applegarth. The matter was ordered to stand over for a week.

David Polly and Wm. Bell were remanded at Westminster Police Court on November 16 on a charge of stealing a large bottle of Scott's emulsion and other articles from the Army and Navy Stores, at which they were employed.

At Stratford Petty Sessions last week, Frederick Wm. Thomas, late manager of a drug-stores, was ordered to pay 12*s.* a week for the maintenance of his wife and children. Defendant stated that his wife had means, and he none.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Act inspectors are buying the following articles for analysis in the Eastern counties: Tincture of iodine, spt. ammon. co, milk of sulphur, camphorated oil, spt. æther. nit., cream of tartar, and olive oil.

The Stratford Board of Guardians have accepted the tender of Messrs. Davy, Hill & Son, Yates & Hicks, wholesale druggists, Southwark, S.E., for the supply of drugs to the workhouse. The tender was 33½ per cent. below scheduled prices.

In the Westminster County Court on Wednesday, November 20, the case of Goslet *v.* Fox, for debt in respect of chemicals supplied, an order was made for payment in a month, subject to committal to Holloway for twelve days in default.

Amongst those present at a dinner of the Salters' Company held on November 14 in the Salters' Hall were Professor Wyndham R. Dunstan, Mr. A. B. Hill (Davy Hill & Son, Yates & Hicks), and Baron de Bush (W. J. Bush & Co., Limited).

A traveller named Edward Fawthrop was committed for trial at Salford, on November 16, on a charge of embezzling three small sums of money belonging to his employers, Messrs. Canby & Co., wholesale druggists, Seedley Road, Pendleton.

In the Westminster County Court on Tuesday, November 19, the case of Phillips *v.* Bayton (chemist's assistant, in the employ of a West-end firm), the Judge ordered defendant to pay in a month for clothes supplied, or be committed for twelve days in default.

At the Southwell Petty Sessions on November 15, James Henry Downing, chemist, Southwell, was fined 28*s.*, including costs, for keeping a quantity of gunpowder and cartridges on unregistered premises. Defendant admitted the offence, and said he had forgotten to renew his licence.

At Hawarden Petty Sessions last week two shopkeepers, Thomas Cooper and Ellen Cooper, of Queen's Ferry, were fined 10*s.* and costs for selling "Swiss toffee sticks," which the public analyst (Mr. W. F. Lowe) certified to contain 2½ per cent. of paraffin wax, or about 15 gr. of wax per stick.

In the Westminster County Court on Tuesday, November 19, in the case of Miller *v.* Pinckner, for the committal of the debtor, a chemist, formerly carrying on business at Brixton, for non-payment of a judgment-debt in respect of goods supplied, an order was made for payment in a month, subject to committal in default.

The Lancaster Magistrates have fined a Morecombe fishmonger 20*l.* and 5*l.* costs, under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, for selling Dutch shrimps preserved with borax in the proportion of 98 gr. to the pound. Amongst the witnesses was Mr. James Spilsbury, F.I.O., Phar. Chem., Birmingham, who deposed to have taken 60 gr. of borax daily for ten days without ill effects.

At the Mansion House Police Court on November 14, before Alderman Vaughan Morgan, two little boys named John Berdoe (aged 6), and Reginald Berdoe (aged 5), were charged on remand with wandering. It was stated that their father, a manufacturing chemist, had been in a good position, but could not now be found. The Alderman sent them to the East London Industrial School.

At the Cardiff Police Court on Friday, a boy of 14, named Ernest Stradling, was sentenced to one day's imprisonment and six strokes with the rod for stealing two toy locomotives and trucks, a cinematograph, six engines, three electric motors, a lamp, kodak and slide, and other articles, of the value of 11*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*, the property of his employer, Mr. W. G. Duck, chemist and druggist, &c., High Street Arcade, Cardiff.



**Buying a Pony.**

At Crewkerne County Court on November 4, Mr. J. P. E. Keeble, chemist and druggist, Crewkerne, was sued by a horse-dealer, named Goodland, for 10s. balance alleged to be due on the purchase of a pony. The dispute was as to whether the price for the animal was 16*l.* or 15*l.* 10s. Mr. Keeble gave the plaintiff a cheque for the latter sum, and as this was accepted and cashed by the plaintiff, Judge Philbrick held that the cashing of the cheque was an acceptance, and gave judgment for defendant, with costs.

**Coopers Hill College.**

The India Office has issued a Parliamentary Paper containing further references to the Royal India Engineering College at Coopers Hill, in which it is stated that the College will be regarded in the light of an experiment, "the continuance of which can only be justified by success."

**Royal Society's Medals.**

This year's Royal Society's medals to be presented on St. Andrew's Day (November 30) have been adjudicated as follows:—Copley Medal to Professor J. Willard Gibbs, For.Mem.R.S., for contributions to mathematical physics; a Royal Medal to Dr. William Thomas Blanford, F.R.S., for work in connection with the geographical distribution of animals; a Royal Medal to Professor William Edward Ayrton, F.R.S., for contributions to electrical science; the Davy Medal to Professor George Downing Liveing, F.R.S., for contributions to spectroscopy; and the Sylvester Medal to Professor Henri Poincaré, For.Mem.R.S., for contributions to mathematical science.

**Army Medical Reform.**

Mr. Brodrick has selected the following members of the Advisory Board for the supervision of the Army Medical services:—

Chairman, the Director-General Army Medical Service.—Surgeon-General William Taylor, O.B., M.D., C.M.

Vice-Chairman, the Deputy Director-General.—Surgeon-General (temporary) Alfred Henry Keogh, C.B., M.D.

Members.—Officer, R.A.M. (expert in sanitation), Major William Grant Macpherson, M.A., M.B., C.M., D.Ph. Camb.; officer, R.A.M.C. (expert in tropical diseases), Lieut.-Colonel David Bruce, R.A.M.C., M.D., C.M.

Civilian Members.—Dr. O. B. Ball (Dublin), A. D. F. Fripp, Esq., F.R.C.S.; Dr. James Galloway (representing Scotland); Dr. E. C. Perry (Guy's Hospital); Sir F. Treves, F.R.C.S.

Representative of the War Office.—Colonel W. A. Dunne, C.B., Assistant Quartermaster-General.

The representatives of the India Office and Queen Alexandra's Imperial Medical Nursing Service are not yet appointed, and it is intimated that the permanent constitution of the Board will differ from the above in having only four civil members instead of five. The larger number is required at the outset, it is explained, in consequence of the heavy initial work necessitating a larger number of meetings than will be necessary later.

**Poisons Committee.**

The members of the Committee appointed by the Privy Council to make inquiries in regard to the amendment of the Poison Schedule met at Whitehall on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of this week, when witnesses were examined. The proceedings were not open to the public.

**London County Council.**

At a meeting of the L.C.C. on November 19, the following tenders were accepted, on the recommendation of the Stores Committee, for goods required during 1902:—Chemicals, Messrs. Harrington Brothers, Chemical-apparatus, Messrs. Townson & Mercer. Disinfectants and oilman's sundries, Messrs. Middleton Brothers, Messrs. R. Bell & Co., and Mr. Joseph Cookson.

**Lamps, Signs, and other Structures.**

Under the London Buildings Act, 1894, Section 164, the London County Council proposes new by-laws for "the regulation of lamps, signs, or other structures overhanging the public way, not being within the City." These by-laws

will require shopkeepers and others to get the sanction in writing of the local authority, and that no lamp, or the like, be at a less height than 8½ feet clear above the surface of the footway immediately under it, or nearer to the carriage-way than 2 feet from the outer edge of the kerb, or project more than 5 feet from the wall or front shop of the premises or the post or upright support to which it is attached, unless such lamp exceed 10 feet in height from the pavement. The weights of lamps is also to be limited, and no advertisement, device, or writing (except the name of the premises and occupier, and the nature of the business) is to be allowed. Besides, there are other regulations as to signs, and a Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce has considered the whole proposals and made various suggestions for amendment, being of opinion that the by-laws as drafted would injuriously affect the great bulk of traders in London and industries concerned in the supply of lamps, signs, and other accessories. They object absolutely in principle to the provisions in the by-laws involving the special "sanction" of the local authority.

**Danger of Oil-shops.**

The Fire-brigade Committee of the London County Council have recommended that the use, as living-rooms or workshops, of rooms above or directly communicating with oil-shops should not be permitted without adequate safeguards to prevent the spread of fire from the oil-shops to other parts of the premises, and provision of means of ready escape from such premises. The matter is to be considered further.

**The Alleged Company Frauds.**

The case against the directors of the Patent Novelties Company is being proceeded with daily at the Manchester City Police Court. With respect to the French Royd Oil Company, a detective gave evidence that in the window of the company's office, facing Bull's Head Yard, was a large bottle, holding about 3 or 4 gals., in which was a coloured liquid, which smelt strongly of turpentine. He found a dozen small bottles, containing a dark brown liquid, labelled "Royd Oil for Rheumatism." There were also two stamps or dies, one made out for the "Patent Novelties Company" and the other for the "Royd Oil Company." An agreement was also found between the Royd Oil Proprietary and the French Royd Oil Company (Limited) for the sale of a "chemical combination" for paralysis for 10,000*l.*, in 80,000 shares of 2s. 6*d.* each.

**Fires.**

A fire was discovered on November 18 at a disinfectant-tablet manufactory in Birkbeck Road, Dalston. The building, which consisted of one floor, 60 feet by 20 feet, was burnt out.

On November 14 a fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Crystal & Co., manufacturing chemists, Albert Street, Rochdale. In spite of the efforts of the employés to arrest the progress of the flames the fire gained ground, and by the time the fire-brigade arrived the fire had got a firm hold of the basement. The conflagration was subdued after twenty minutes' work, but not before considerable damage had been done.

**Notes from the Midlands.**

The Wolverhampton Town Council has accepted the Birmingham resolution against the obligatory granting of chemists' wine-licences.

A medical man has been exhibiting the hypnotic method for the cure of such troubles as toothache to local medicos, and has met with some success.

Fiddle-faces were prevalent the other day when a "forward" pharmacist quizzed his fellow traders on the subject of the Pharmacy Bill and its fate. Even the councillor was dumb on the point, and another was heard to speak of the pendulum being put back.

The Midland medical literary bantling is likely to do well, as the leading local pharmacists have premier places as advertisers. Amongst them are P. Harris & Co., Gibbs, Cuxson & Co., Brins, Salt & Sons (medical appliances), Wyleys (Limited), Jeyes (Limited), and Mr. Chase, Edgbaston.



As a contribution to the discussion on the pronunciation of "pilula," a conversation amongst Varsity students, heard this week, suggests that the *u* of this word, like that in "senectute," should be as in "tut, tut" and "but."

The sharp spell of weather has changed the appearance of the shop-windows. Chest-protectors, inhalers, bronchial-lozenges, cod-liver oil, cough-tinctures, and other winter requisites, are now being displayed with much skill and considerable taste. A popular plan, first started in an Arcade shop, is to have two mirrors placed at centre, thus, V, making a very effective show.

#### Colleges as Ratepayers.

The Town Clerk of Manchester has received a letter from the solicitors to the Council of Owens College announcing that they have been instructed to apply to Parliament for an Act to relieve the college from liability to pay rates. The exception sought to be obtained by the college is similar to that obtained by the Birmingham Mason University College. They point out that the Birmingham Corporation and the overseers for the Birmingham district, at the time this Act was obtained, passed resolutions approving of the exemption, and that the Birmingham Corporation contribute annually to the expense of the university a sum of about 5,000*l.*, equal to a rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* in the pound. The letter also states that last year the college paid 1,268*l.* in rates.

#### "Kindrug" Smoker.

The cricket club in connection with Messrs. Dakin Brothers, wholesale druggists, Middlesex Street, E.C., and known as the "Kindrug," held a smoking-concert on November 16 at the Bell Hotel, Upminster. The concert was preceded by a tea, and during the evening prizes were presented to the most successful cricketers by the Chairman (Mr. E. H. Nicoll). A silver cup, presented by Mrs. Harrison Dakin for the best batting average, was won by Mr. F. C. Bailey; two silver watches, presented by Mr. J. Atto for the best batting and bowling average for the club in the Wholesale Druggists' Cricket League, were won by Messrs. G. Burling and C. Gleave respectively. The Chairman, in the course of a few remarks, expressed his intention of presenting a cup for the best batting average next season. The Vice-Chairman (Mr. J. Atto) also promised a bat to the player showing most improvement. The health of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Dakin was drunk with great enthusiasm. After Mr. Atto had spoken, and thanks were returned on behalf of the club, a programme of music was contributed by Messrs. Appleton, Hoppett, H. Burling, Slater, Atto, Bailey, McCree, G. Burling, Roberts, Jobson, Dobson, and Willie Webb. Mr. Rayner, with the aid of Mr. F. Bailey (Hon. Secretary), contributed the piano accompaniments.

#### The Sorcerer's Effects.

At Crewkerne on November 16, James Purcell Edmund Keeble, chemist and druggist, and Ernest Wright, his assistant, were summoned for stealing certain bottles, drugs, and medicines, also a ledger, of the value of 2*l.*, the property of the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells. The case for the prosecution was to the effect that an elderly man, who called himself "Dr." Stacey, and who practised at Lopen, near Crewkerne, as a herbalist and sorcerer, died on September 29. Mr. Keeble had supplied him with various drugs and bottles, and when Stacey died he owed Mr. Keeble a few pounds. Stacey died intestate, and, his next-of-kin failing to take out letters of administration, the property was left vested in the Bishop of the diocese. Mr. Keeble wrote to the superintendent of police for the district asking if he could recover what remained of his goods, and, in Mr. Keeble's absence, a police-sergeant told Wright that it was not a police matter, and that Mr. Keeble had better try and come to some arrangement with the next-of-kin. On October 6 Mr. Keeble drove to Stacey's cottage, which was unoccupied and locked up, and Wright got through a window and hauded out boxes containing bottles of drugs and empty bottles, which Mr. Keeble took home in his trap. It was also alleged that defendants took from a desk in the kitchen a rough ledger, in which "Dr." Stacey had kept an account of his "clients'" payments for "metsom," "loshen," and for controlling evil spirits, &c. Mr. Keeble deposed that the message from the police, as given him by

Wright, was to the effect that he had better recover his goods in the best way he could. Accordingly he drove to Lopen and asked for the key of Stacey's cottage from the next-door neighbour, but she had not got it. Wright got out the goods by the window, which was open, but before leaving he (Mr. Keeble) showed the next-door neighbour what he had taken, and it was not till two or three days afterwards that Wright told him he had found the "ledger" amongst some rubbish in one of the boxes. Mr. Keeble said he should not have taken the things if he had not considered he had the authority of the police to do so. Wright having given corroborative evidence, the Bench said no doubt the transaction was illegal, but they did not consider there was any felonious intent, and therefore dismissed the summonses amidst loud applause in court.

#### Spare Not Carbolic.

Prescot farmers and pig-owners have received a Board of Agriculture leaflet relating to the treatment of swine-fever. It is set forth in the pamphlet that before approaching the animal the attendants should wash their hands thoroughly with soap and water, and wash and disinfect their boots with a solution of carbolic acid and water, or some other suitable disinfectant. Carts, crates, nets, ropes, &c., used in connection with the conveyance of swine should be scrupulously cleansed after use, and coated with lime-wash or with a solution of carbolic acid—1 part of carbolic acid in 20 parts of water.

#### The Tenby Disinfectant Contract.

The question concerning the allocation of the disinfectant-contract was again raised by Mr. Gifford (one of the members) at a meeting of the Financial Committee of the Tenby Corporation. As shown in a previous report (*C. & D.*, November 16, page 793) Mr. Gifford objects to the contract being given to Messrs. Morris Brothers for 5*l.* when Mr. Livesey, chemist and druggist, was willing to continue the supply at 3*l.* 5*s.* The order for disinfectants was given by the surveyor, who alleged that Mr. Livesey supplied inferior disinfectants, his "own make-ups," and Mr. Gifford put in a letter from Mr. Livesey stating that what the surveyor had said was incorrect. The fluid in question (Lawes' disinfectant) was supplied in a cask obtained direct from the manufacturer. He did not manufacture it himself, but put it up in bottles labelled with his name and address, to comply with the poisons regulations. Mr. Livesey threatens legal proceedings against the surveyor, and the matter is still unsettled.

#### An Assistant's Death.

At Crawley on November 15, an inquest was held on the body of Albert Cole Peggram (61), assistant to Mr. John P. Leach, chemist and druggist, Crawley. Mr. Leach said he was called to deceased's bedroom, and found him very ill and unable to get his breath. Dr. Mathews, who was sent for, deposed that as the result of a post-mortem examination he found evidence of old-standing heart-disease and congestion of the kidneys. Death had resulted from syncope. An empty bottle was found under deceased's pillow, but he could not tell what it had contained. It had not been prussic acid, or he would have detected it. The organs showed no signs of irritant poison. The Coroner said he did not attach any importance to the bottle, and the jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

#### A Shopfitter's Sad End.

Dr. G. Danford Thomas held an inquest at Islington on November 20 respecting the death of George Treble (38), shopfitter, 59 Rhodes Street, Barnsbury, Islington. The evidence showed that Mr. Treble suffered from some brain mischief, the result of an illness he had twelve months ago, and lately he complained of acute recurring pains in the head. He was, moreover, in monetary difficulties, and Mr. Romani, his solicitor, had arranged that he should meet his creditors on Monday last. In the morning of that day, while at business, he shot himself through the head with a revolver, and died before the medical man reached him. Mr. Romani stated that his client was a nervous, sensitive man, but there was nothing in his affairs that would not have admitted of amicable arrangement. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the evidence.



### The Price of a Death-certificate.

At an inquest held before Mr. Sidney Smelt, Manchester City Coroner, on Wednesday, touching the death of a man named Edward Clery, the relatives stated that Dr. Moore, who had been called in to see the deceased shortly before his death, demanded 1*l.* 1*s.* for a death-certificate, or he would cause an inquest to be held, at which he should get a fee of 3*l.* 3*s.* Dr. Moore had given a certificate of "death from hæmorrhage," whereas it was due to kidney-disease. The doctor had been warned to attend the inquest to defend himself, but did not do so, sending word that he would come if the Coroner sent him a note. The Coroner said he believed the statements made by the witnesses as to Dr. Moore's demand for 1*l.* 1*s.* for a death-certificate, although he had since denied it. Such a charge amounted to trying to obtain money by false pretences. It was a most disgraceful proceeding on the doctor's part, and he would see that the matter was reported to the medical authorities.

### The Chemists and the Coroner.

In connection with the inquest at Scarborough last week, at which Mr. W. Arthur Senior, chemist, was censured for selling vermin-killer to a man who committed suicide with it (*C. & D.*, November 16, page 793), the Coroner having said it would have been wisest for Mr. Senior not to have served the man (although quite respectable and sober-minded), Mr. Senior points out in the local Press that it would be impossible for him to take greater care, "unless I accompany each customer home and personally help in the use of the poison purchased. The formalities demanded by the law were strictly complied with. The man was known to me; he appeared to be in full possession of his faculties, and signed my register with a steady hand. This book was produced in court at the inquest." Mr. Senior concludes thus: "If the man had chosen to end his life by means of a carving-knife, would the jury have cautioned the ironmonger who sold the knife?" Mr. E. R. Cross, pharmaceutical chemist, also contributes a letter showing that Mr. Senior had taken every moral and legal precaution in selling the poison, and most coroners would have complimented him on the caution and care he exercised. Mr. Cross adds, "The remarks made were most uncalled for, and that an educated man should take advantage of his position in this way is, to say the least, most unfair." As yet the Coroner has not seen his way to reply.

### German Bottle-makers in London.

At Silvertown, North Woolwich, Messrs. Moore & Nettlefold, glassblowers and bottle-makers, have started bottle-making with German glass-blowers, who are to work in shifts of eight hours each, so that the furnaces will always be kept going. The workmen are to train English apprentices, and it is expected by this means to produce bottles as cheaply as in Germany.

### A Fraudulent American Physician.

At Marylebone Police Court on November 19, Clarence Perry (45), described as an American physician, was charged with obtaining, by false and fraudulent pretences, the sum of 2*l.* 10*s.*, with intent to defraud Elmer Braden White. Mr. Robert Humphreys, who prosecuted, said in addition to the charge before the Court he was prepared to prove a number of others, representing in all a sum of over 50*l.* The prosecutors were for the most part American medical gentlemen residing in London, with whose names apparently he became acquainted through being at one time in the service of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., manufacturing chemists. The first case dated back to September, 1897, when the prisoner called upon Mr. Walter Renaud, managing director of the Anglo-American Drug Company, 33 Farringdon Road, E.C., and obtained from him a sum of 5*l.* upon the representation that his wife had to undergo an operation, and that he was short of money. He promised to repay it, but never did so. In August, 1900, he called upon Dr. Charles S. Welles, physician and surgeon, 9 Rowland Gardens, South Kensington, from whom he obtained a similar amount by representing that he was a friend of a doctor known to Dr. Welles in New York. Only 1*l.* of that money was refunded. He also obtained 2*l.* from Mr. Buffham, manager of the Resinol Chemical Company, 97 New Oxford Street, and 2*l.* 10*s.* from

a Dr. White, in each instance on the strength of the statement as to his wife having to undergo an operation. Evidence in support of two of the charges having been given, and Mr. A. Newton having been heard for the defence, Mr. Plowden sentenced the accused to one month's imprisonment in the second division.

### The Week's Poisonings.

Half-a-dozen fatal cases of poisoning have been reported since our last issue, two being caused by laudanum and cyanide of potassium. The latter poison was taken by a Stockholm shipowner, who was staying at the Westminster Palace Hotel. Mr. J. H. Collins, chemist and druggist, 118 Holland Park Avenue, Kensington, deposed that the deceased man's wife, whom he had known for three or four months as a customer, came and purchased some photographic-films and 1 oz. of cyanide of potassium. She said she wanted the cyanide for intensifying purposes, for which it was frequently used. The Coroner (Mr. Troutbeck): Not by amateurs, surely? Oh, yes. Witness added that the lady signed the poison-book in the name of "Shairp." He told her to be extremely careful with the cyanide, as it was one of the most deadly poisons they had to deal with. He did not tell her what was the fatal dose, but she said she was aware of its dangerous properties. He labelled the bottle "Cyanide of Potassium—Poison." The Coroner (examining the poison-book and the bottle): Yes, I see everything is in perfect order. The widow said she signed the poison-book, as stated by the chemist. She purchased the cyanide of potassium at the request of her husband, as he thought he might want to kill a dog while travelling. That is not the story you told the chemist?—No; the chemist suggested to me that the cyanide was for intensifying purposes, and I did not tell him different. The Coroner, in summing up, said the circumstances attending the purchase of the poison were a very peculiar episode in the case, and it was a curious commentary on the Sale of Poisons Act that a chemist could be so easily deceived.

Four deaths were due to ammonia, caustic-soda solution, weed-killer, and hydrochloric acid respectively. The caustic soda was taken in mistake for wine, and the weed-killer was thought to be home-made wine.

## Irish News.

### Council Vacancy.

Owing to the death of Mr. W. D. Porter (reported on page 852), a vacancy occurs on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, which will be filled by co-option at the January Council-meeting.

### Cyanide-poisoning.

An inquest was held on November 16 at Belfast on the body of a tailor who died in the Royal Hospital. Death was caused by cyanide of potassium, which it is believed was taken by mistake.

### The Sligo Case.

Mr. P. N. White, Sligo, has written to the local journal protesting against the abuse heaped on him, as member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, by the solicitors for the defence in the recent Pharmacy Act, Sligo appeal case. Mr. White says it was evidently a case of "no defence, abuse the other side," and he thinks that but for the abuse the fine would have been lighter.

### A Stupid Joke.

Dr. John Flanagan, medical officer of the Ballinalee dispensary district of the Granard Union, and two other men have been arrested on a charge of having assaulted a groom by pouring acid on his body. The assault was regarded as a practical joke by the three men, who were apparently under the influence of drink at the time.

### Analysts Differ.

At the last meeting of the Balleymoney (co. Antrim) Guardians a letter was read from Messrs. Boileau & Boyd,



Dublin, stating they did not agree with the analyst's report on the samples of medicines submitted to him from Castle-granten Dispensary. They pointed out that this was not the first time they had been obliged to dissent from these reports, and they enclosed a copy of a certificate from Sir Charles Cameron that a similar drug to the one referred to had been sent out of the same vat, and despatched on the same day, to Blackwatertown Dispensary (co. Armagh), and was of good quality. The Guardians decided to send a copy of this certificate to Mr. R. H. Blake, the analyst for the Union.

#### The Plague Scare.

In connection with the plague scare in Great Britain, Sir Charles Cameron, Superintendent Medical Officer of Health at Dublin, has just issued the following circular, addressed to owners and captains of steamers and sailing-vessels entering the port of Dublin:—

As bubonic disease certainly, and other diseases probably, are spread by means of rats, every effort should be made to destroy these vermin.

1. When the cargo is discharged the vessel should be immediately fumigated. This may be done by setting free sulphurous acid from vessels of condensed sulphurous acid, which can be procured from pharmaceutical chemists and druggists. If it can be done with safety brimstone may be burned, as it is converted into sulphurous acid.

2. Dead rats should be burned in the ship's furnace.

3. The mooring-ropes should be provided with large discs, or be tarred, so as to prevent rats from getting into the ship from the shore. The vermin are least likely to become offensive when they are poisoned with arsenical paste.

4. The extirpation of rats from docks, granaries, warehouses, and stores should engage immediate attention.

## Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

#### Personal.

Mr. George Seivwright, chemist and druggist, Cullen, has been returned to the Cullen Town Council at the top of the poll. At the first meeting of the Council on November 11 Mr. Seivwright was elected a Bailie.

On Friday evening, November 15, a number of the assistants of Frazer & Green (Limited), Glasgow, met for the purpose of making a presentation to Mr. Wm. Brown, on the occasion of his leaving after twenty years' service with the firm and company as cashier. The gift consisted of a silver tea-and-coffee service, bearing an inscription. Mr. Robb presided, and, after the presentation, song, sentiment, and cigarettes helped to pass a pleasant hour.

#### Hospital Supplies.

The Town Council of Falkirk has decided that the chemists of the town will in future supply the medicines to the hospital in yearly turns, beginning with the firm of Murdoch & Co. (now Mr. R. Gordon Drummond).

1841—1901—1851.

A special committee is making arrangements for a dinner of Scottish pharmacists in the Royal Hotel, Edinburgh, on December 18, 1901, to celebrate the Jubilee of the institution of the North British Branch and the Diamond Jubilee of the founding of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Details will be intimated later.

#### Fire.

A slight outbreak of fire occurred on November 16 at the premises of Messrs. J. F. Macfarlan & Co., chemical-manufacturers, Abbeyhill, Edinburgh, through the ignition of chemical fumes. Two steamers and a detachment of the fire-brigade turned out, but the flames were extinguished by some workmen before their arrival.

#### Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The administration of the sale of Food and Drugs Acts was discussed on November 12 at a meeting of the Fife-shire

County Council. The County Clerk submitted a list of the burghs which had agreed to join with the county unservedly, and of others who joined but who wished to have samples taken by their own officials. Mr. H. H. Brown (Procurator-Fiscal) said if they were to carry out the Acts satisfactorily they must have some uniform system in the county. One awkward matter was that shops within the county were very largely shops in small country villages, and the dealers got their supplies from wholesale or quasi-wholesale houses in the burghs. These small shopkeepers might not know what they were selling, and sold the articles in perfect good faith; and they could not get at the people who supplied the goods to the small shopkeepers because they were in a separate jurisdiction. They required to settle some system of co-operation by which the county and the burghs would act together, and have the samples taken by one set of officials all over the county. He felt it would be impossible to carry out the Act properly unless they had a uniform system all over the county. Lord Elgin thought they ought to complete the arrangements with the burghs in the way suggested by Mr. Brown, and after some discussion this was agreed to.

#### Edinburgh Chemist Fined.

In Edinburgh City Police Court on November 15, David Burgess Cowper, chemist, 6 Lochrin Buildings, Edinburgh, was brought up on remand charged with having, on October 14, assaulted Alexander McCorquodale, under the circumstances reported in the *C. & D.*, November 9, page 753. Bailie Brown fined the accused the maximum penalty of 5*l*, with the option of thirty days' imprisonment, and put him under 20*l* caution, or other thirty days' imprisonment. Mr. Lamond Lowson, who defended, asked that a case be stated for appeal, and Bailie Brown assented.

#### Glasgow Notes.

The latest addition to the already large number of meat and malt wines advertised here strikes a new line—viz., "To be had at all respectable bars."

About a year ago the chemists of Glasgow agreed to raise the prices of all proprietaries containing scheduled poisons. This arrangement has worked so satisfactorily that a new agreement has been come to, which ensures the retailer a profit on about 100 patents not otherwise protected. The signatories bind themselves to adhere to the list, and to give a month's notice of any desire to secede from the movement.

Dr. Galt, professor of medicine in St. Mungo's College, publishes the following formula for preserving anatomical specimens:—

Common salt...	...	...	1 oz.
Potassium nitrate ...	...	...	1 oz.
Chloral hydrate ...	...	...	1 oz.
Water ...	...	...	100 oz.

This solution is cheaper than methylated spirit, and it is claimed that the specimens preserved in it neither shrink nor change colour.

## French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

**DENATURED ALCOHOL.**—The Minister of Agriculture is endeavouring to promote the use of denatured alcohol distilled from wine by the organisation, in the Grand Palais, of an exhibition of the various applications of such alcohol. It was opened last week.

**ANTI-TYPHOID SERUM.**—Dr. Chantemasse, who for some time past has been experimenting with anti-typoid serum at one of the Paris hospitals, now reports that the serum was administered to 100 patients, and it was found that when the injection was made before the eighth day of the fever there was not a single fatal case, though six patients died who were inoculated after the eighth day. The average mortality in cases of typhoid fever being over 30 per cent., this result is interesting, and has been the subject of a good deal of favourable discussion in Parisian medical and scientific circles.



"THE WRONG JAR."—The nurse of the Lariboisière Hospital who was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for having caused the death of a patient through using the contents of a jar containing chloride of zinc, instead of one holding honey, has not appealed against the judgment and thus accepts the responsibility of the accident, though she escapes actual imprisonment under the First Offenders' Act. The lady superintendent of the hospital was also sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and the director to fifteen days, but judgment in both these cases has just been reversed on appeal, and the onus thrown on the nurse.

ANTI-DIPHTHERIA SERUM.—News has been received at the Pasteur Institute, Paris, that the two Italian doctors—Signors Belfanti and Zenoni—who have been prosecuted at Milan on account of fatalities resulting from the use of anti-diphtheria serum, have been acquitted. The evidence was to the effect that twelve children had died from tetanus after the use of anti-diphtheria serum prepared at the Milan Institute, while a number of other infants became seriously ill and were saved with great difficulty. Careful investigation showed that the bottles of serum contained tetanus bacilli, a fact that seemed possible, as next door to the Institute is a veterinary school where there is an antitetanus laboratory. As the charge of want of prudence could not be brought home to the two defendant physicians they were acquitted.

LEGISLATION.—According to a recent decree in the *Journal Officiel*, salt intended for industrial purposes will in future be delivered in France free of the consumers' tax (taxe de consommation), on the condition that it has previously been denaturised in such a manner as to be unfit for alimentary purposes. Another question that has been under consideration by the Ministry of Commerce is a proposal made by M. Pascal, deputy, to impose a tax of 40f. per 100 kilos. on casein. The Paris Syndical Chamber of Chemical Products has been consulted on the subject, and has decided that a tax is not necessary. Their colleagues of the milk trade have replied that 600,000 kilos. of casein are used annually in France for making cheese, in paper-manufacturing, and other industries. They admit that 40f. per 100 kilos. is too high, and propose 25f., adding that certain chemical products are highly protected. The chemical manufacturers are not prepared, however, to alter their opinion.

PHARMACEUTICAL POLICE NEWS.—"Capillary Institute" was the imposing inscription that until a few days ago figured on the frontage of 33 rue de Mosco, Paris, and from there a large number of cleverly worded circulars were issued announcing an infallible recipe for a hair-restorer. "To obtain the formula send five francs," said the prospectus, and a good deal of money was received. But the proprietor of the Institute, a man named Laglace with various aliases, was too greedy, and did not trouble to send his correspondents the promised recipe. This led to complaints to the police, and finally to the man's arrest. Another case of a similar kind has been brought to light in the person of a M. Guidet, who has a record of four prosecutions for embezzlement and bankruptcy. His last aspiration was to become a benefactor to mankind, and with a view to this he composed an "Anti-grippe" or "bouillon Guidet." For a time the business appeared to prosper, and the product was much run after, the trade having grown to 150 bottles per day, but soon afterwards Guidet was prosecuted for illegal practice of pharmacy. During the hearing of the case the court was kept in roars of laughter by the remarks of the counsel for the defence. M. Girard, chief chemist of the Municipal Laboratory, had analysed the product and had certified that it was composed of weak beef-tea and vegetable infusion and alcohol. Counsel tried to prove that credulity being akin to faith, and it being scientifically proved that cures are made by faith, consequently the defendant could not be accused of deceiving the public, as he had merely given them a new ground for hope. But it was shown that Guidet had a very elastic scale of charges, varying from 3f. to 840f., according to the gullibility of the client, and there was also a charge of illegal practice of medicine against him. He escaped, however, with a fine of 200f. and costs.

### M. Berthelot's Jubilee.

On Saturday afternoon, November 9, M. Berthelot had a chat with an acquaintance at the Luxembourg Palace, where the French Senate holds its meetings, regarding the celebration to be given in his honour by the scientific world on November 24. M. Berthelot is a life Senator, and finds recreation from his still arduous scientific labours by a punctual fulfilment of his parliamentary duties. Smiling, but modest and evidently happy, he expressed himself as very touched by the initiative taken by his colleagues of the Academy of Sciences and the College of France, adding, "Of course it is a satisfaction to me, and a great one, to see my long career thus crowned. The coming ceremony at the Sorbonne is a proof to me that my life's work has not been in vain, and that idea alone is sufficient to give me pleasure."

"It appears, mon cher maître," said his interlocutor, "that the President of the Republic will preside at the ceremony of the 24th."

"That is quite true. M. Loubet has expressed his intention of presiding, and he will also make a special speech."

"And the other speakers?"

"They are to be M. Gaston Paris, of the College of France, M. Darboux, Secretary of the Academy of Sciences. Then M. Moissan will be the representative of chemists, and M. Troost will stand for the section of chemistry at the Academy of Sciences. Then there are the delegates of the leading universities of Europe, who may also say a few words, but no arrangements have been made on that score so far as I know."

"But yourself, M. Berthelot. Of course everyone will expect to hear you?"

"Yes, for how could I do otherwise than return thanks for the numerous and flattering marks of sympathy that have been shown me?"

In reply to an inquiry as to which of the many prominent positions he has occupied had left him the most pleasant souvenir, and which of his discoveries he considered the most important, M. Berthelot said:—

"Well, I think it was happiest as professor at the College of France. There I worked quite at my ease, and felt at home. As to which of my discoveries is the greatest"—here he smiled, shrugged his shoulders, and said, "Ought not a good father to like all his children equally well?" and with this the well-known and popular savant hastened off to attend the sitting of the Senate that was just commencing.

The Council of the Paris University have decided that the School of Pharmacy is to be officially represented at M. Berthelot's Jubilee celebration as a tribute to his original connection with pharmacy.

### East Indian News.

MR. BENJAMIN PHILLIPS, the founder of Phillips & Co. (Limited), has succeeded Mr. Thomas Stephenson as general manager of Phillips & Co. (Limited). Mr. Stephenson sailed on November 1 *via* Trieste for home.

MR. C. DAVIDSON, manager of the Colombo Apothecaries' Company, Colombo, left for England on a holiday by the *s.s. China* on October 24. Mr. F. W. Franks, the representative of the "Sanitas" Company, was in Colombo on October 24, *en route* to Singapore and Australasia.

A TRADE-MARK CASE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, on October 28, Hassam Mahomed Cassim was charged with selling "Cutiscura" soap, an imitation of Cuticura soap. The accused pleaded guilty, and said that he imported 180 dozen cases through the Holland-Bombay Trading Company. The Magistrate fined accused 300r.

SALE OF OPIUM-LICENCES.—Four licences for retailing opium at Colombo for 1902 were put up for sale by public auction on October 24. There was a large gathering present, and competition was brisk. The highest bid offered was 12,700r., for which amount the licences were knocked down to Sinnaya Pulley, subject to the approval of the chairman. The four licences for the current year had realised only 10,000r.

CARDAMOMS FOR AUSTRALIA is a subject of correspondence in the *Ceylon Observer*. "Planter" wants to know why Australia does not buy direct, as a friend of his writes that the consumption "in the colonies" is fairly large, and that all come from England. "H." replies that a direct trade is out of the question, as there is never space available for such cargo from Colombo, and with a limited population a very large quantity of cardamoms would go a long way in Australia.



## South African News.

(From our Colonial Correspondents.)

**BUSINESS CHANGE.**—The Midland Pharmacy at Cradock, Cape Colony, has been taken over by Mr. A. Mills, chemist and druggist.

**COMING HOME.**—Among the passengers homeward bound is Mr. A. W. Bassingthwaite, of Rondebosch, Cape Colony. He is thinking of proceeding inland on his return to South Africa, in the early part of next year, for the purpose of business. Letters for him may be addressed to 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

**NOT INTERESTED.**—The adjourned general meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society for Cape Colony, advertised to take place in Hofmeyr's Chambers, Cape Town, on October 25, could not be held owing to the small attendance of members. The question of admitting foreign diplomas does not appear to interest local chemists one way or the other, judging from the number that turned up.

**ALLEGED PHARMACY ACT INFRINGEMENT.**—At Cape Town on October 18, Mrs. E. Sherlock again appeared before Mr. C. W. Broers, A.R.M., charged with contravening the Medical and Pharmacy Act. Mr. John Muller, analyst from the Government laboratory, stated that he analysed the suppositories handed in to his department by Detective Easton, of the Cape Town police, and gave the result of the analyses. (See *C. & D.* of November 9, page 755.) The directions were on the box which contained the suppositories. He could not say whether any poison was present in sufficient quantity to be injurious. The accused, who reserved her defence, was committed for trial, but released on bail.

**NATAL IMPORTS.**—The *Natal Government Gazette* gives the following details of the undermentioned goods, which were imported into the colony during the nine months ended September 30, 1901:—Apothecary-ware, 44,621*l*; acetic acid (840 gals.), 233*l*; medicinal preparations, 41,838*l*; drugs (tree), 11,691*l*; extracts and essences, 22,897*l*; ochre (38,634 lbs.), 154*l*; painters' colours and pigments, 12,649*l*; turpentine, 1,619*l*; varnish, 3,709*l*; perfumery, 7,248*l*; photo-ware, 13,579*l*; quicksilver, 102*l*; saccharin, 1,287*l*; saltpetre, 208*l*; common salt (4,769 tons), 4,623*l*; rock salt (330 tons), 3,22*l*; table-salt, 1,277*l*; sheep-dip, 7,122*l*; soaps, other than toilet (7,855,277 lbs.), 67,028*l*; toilet, 7,094*l*; spices (68,691 lbs.), 2,205*l*; spirit of wine, 71*l*; glucose (107,887 lbs.), 410*l*; saccharum and molasses (645,560 lbs.), 2,938*l*.

**TRADE-MARKS.**—Messrs. A. J. Caley & Son (Limited), of Norwich, England, have applied to the Registrar of Deeds for the Cape Colony to register the trade-mark "Fleur-de-Lys" in respect of substances used as food or ingredients in food in Class 42.—Messrs. Lever Brothers (Limited), of Port Sunlight, for the word "Lever" in respect of soaps, detergents, &c. in Class 47.—The Fellows Medical Manufacturing Company (Limited), of London and New York, an ovoid device with the words "Syr. Hypophosph. Co. Fellows," and "Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites," with the signature of "James Fellows" underneath, in respect of medicines used in pharmacy.—Mr. Simon Kelsey Elgie, chemist, of Durban, Natal, has applied to the local authorities for the registration of the trade-mark "American Mosquito repeller" in Class 3 in respect of an extract or tincture.

**A DOCTOR WANTED.**—A meeting of British residents in Delagoa was held at the offices of the Imperial Military Railways last month, to consider the advisability of asking the permission of the Governor-General for the settlement of an English physician in Delagoa Bay. About thirty gentlemen were present, representing all the leading British firms and the British banks in town. The meeting was unanimous as to the advisability of having a British medical man here, and a committee, consisting of Captain Healy and Messrs. Sivewright and Goldsbury, was appointed to further the matter. It is stated that Dr. Mitchell, late of Barberton and Johannesburg, who is an expert in the treatment of fever, has been approached on the subject, and he would be acceptable to all Britishers. The meeting guaranteed him 900*l*. for the first year.

**THE CONCENTRATION CAMP.**—The death rate at the Boer camp has been very high lately (writes a Mafeking correspondent), the funerals for some time now have averaged fifteen per diem. The chief cause of mortality is said to be pneumonia, &c., following an epidemic of measles, which was introduced by the last batch of Boers brought in. It was, of course, impossible to put all the cases of measles into hospital, and dirt and carelessness are responsible for the after results. Probably, also, the promiscuous use of Dutch and homœopathic medicines is a contributory cause. In one case I knew of the doctor was attending a young woman suffering from typhoid, whose relatives mistrusted the doctor's medicine, and gave her, instead, white lead mixed with linseed oil. She died, of course. The medical staff has been increased by the addition of Drs. Munro and Sprigg. At present Dr. Kendal Franks is here also—on an inspecting tour, I believe. Goods are coming up a trifle more freely now, though still subject to military permit.—In connection with the foregoing the report of Dr. Franks, issued as a Blue-book by the War Office on November 16 is opportune. Dr. Franks lays the burden of the blame for the high mortality in the concentration camps on the shoulders of the Boer women. He also cites examples of the Boer remedies employed in opposition to the advice of the doctor. In one of these cases Dr. Aymard was sent for to see a child, aged 2, in the camp, who was unconscious. He found on the table in the tent the following Dutch remedies, all of which were being administered at the same time without any doctor's orders:—

Hoffmann's drops (containing ether).  
Essenz dulcis (containing opium).  
Red powder (containing tartar emetic).  
Jamaica ginger.  
Dutch drops.

A friend from the camp came to visit a Boer woman in hospital suffering from enteric. The visitor carried something under her apron, and, in reply to a nurse's inquiry, she produced a bottle containing a brown-looking fluid, which she said was very good to relieve thirst. Asked what it was, she told the inquirer that it was horsedung cooked in water and strained. She was sent away, very indignant that her remedy was not appreciated. A similar infusion made with goat's-dung is said to be a favorite drink given by the Boers to bring out the rash in measles.

## American Notes.

**THE MERCK CHEMICAL COMPANY**, of Rahway, N.J., is reported as about to commence the erection of what will be one of the largest chemical-factories in the United States.

**CLAIM AGAINST A DRUGGIST.**—Mr. J. M. Inman, a druggist in Selma, California, is being sued for \$5,000 damages by a customer, who asserts that he dispensed calomel in place of "pyoktannin compound, No. 50, in capsule," prescribed by his physician.

**INSPECTING NITRE-DEPOSITS.**—A new industry, which it is expected will be of great importance to California, is the saltpetre-deposits, of which there is at present little knowledge concerning their extent and commercial value. Professor George E. Bailey has been instructed to give them a careful investigation and to incorporate in his report of the saline deposits all information which will be of value to those desiring to investigate that industry. So far as known, the principal deposits are found in Inyo county and San Bernardino, and Professor Bailey will spend the winter in the desert portions of those counties carrying on his investigations.

**GROCERS' "CREAM OF TARTAR."**—Dr. George C. Diekman, of the Committee on Adulterations and Substitutes, stated at a recent meeting of the New York State Board of Pharmacy that 404 samples have been collected in the Eastern section and analysed. Twenty-eight samples of cream of tartar obtained from retail grocers were found in every case to have been adulterated, some containing no cream of tartar at all, being merely mixtures of alum with phosphate and sulphate of calcium. The poorest sample purchased in a pharmacy contained 91 per cent. of potassium bitartrate.



## An Alleged Long Firm.

AT Worship Street Police Court on November 15, Charles Henry Bedding (35), described as a druggist, again appeared in the dock, but accompanied on this occasion by Christian Rylander Lea (45), who calls himself "a dispenser," and James Hodges (50), an agent—they being charged with conspiring together to obtain, and with obtaining, various goods by fraud and false pretences.

We reported Bedding's previous appearance in last week's issue (page 793). Mr. Arthur Hutton (instructed by Mr. Margetts), who prosecuted, said the recent arrest of the prisoners Lea and Hodges enabled him to put the case as one of long-firm frauds. A Mr. Miller, he said, the owner of a shop at 9 Mare Street, Hackney, received a letter early in June written by Lea, and purporting to come from the Eastern Drug Company, of 70 Cleveland Street, Mile End Road, E., stating that the company was desirous of opening other branches, and offering to rent his shop. Mr. Miller, on asking for a reference, was referred by Lea to "Mr. Gordon, 167 Cambridge Road, Mile End, E." In reply to his inquiry Mr. Miller received a letter in, it is alleged, Bedding's handwriting, but signed "Chas. Gordon." The letter-heading set forth that the writer was the proprietor of "Gordon's Hair-restorer. Used by well-known actresses. Established 1841," and, Mr. Miller being satisfied, the shop was let, and the business opened as "Sinclair & Co." or "Sinclair's Drug Company," with Bedding (posing as Gordon) as the manager. Goods were supplied to the value of about 30*l.* by Vinolia (Limited), the orders bearing the heading:—

Sinclair's Drug Company, 9 Mare Street, Hackney. Proprietors of Rudd's Remedy Company, Gordon's Hair-restorer, and Rudd's Bloom of Youth.

Business was carried on there for about two months, but the Vinolia Company's collector, calling one day for the account—none of the goods had been paid for—found the shop closed and empty. A short time afterwards premises at 321 Mile End Road were taken by Bedding (who was then "Booth") on the recommendation of Lea, otherwise "Sinclair & Co.," whom he had given the landlord as reference. From there, as from "Booth & Co.," Vinolia (Limited) received an order to the amount of 10*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, which they executed. Later on a remittance of 1*l.* 5*s.*, in part payment of the account, was received, and the handwriting on the order, being compared with that of "Sinclair & Co.," was found to be the same. Whereupon, Mr. Clamp, one of the Vinolia Company's travellers, called at Mile End Road and saw Bedding, whom he recognised as having been at Mare Street. He asked Bedding if he had anything to do with "Sinclair & Co.," or knew them. Bedding denied all knowledge of "Sinclair & Co.," but said he had been much annoyed by similar questions regarding that company. In the shop were some of the Vinolia goods that had been supplied to the Mare Street establishment, and on this being pointed out to Bedding he said the goods had been given to him in lieu of salary. Goods had in like manner been obtained from Messrs. Butler & Crispe, Sanger & Sons, Butcher & Son, Clarke & Co., and others. The total value of the goods obtained from the Vinolia Company was 37*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* With regard to the address given by Lea at 70 Cleveland Street, Mile End, it had been ascertained that a patent-medicine licence had been taken out for the premises, and the business of patent-medicine vendors had been carried on there for some time under the name of Lea & Talbot. The goods, however, had been transferred to 9 Mare Street, Hackney, when those premises were secured.

Only the charges relating to the Vinolia Company were gone into, but Mr. Hutton intimated that he proposed to prove cases on behalf of all the firms mentioned.

Evidence was then given of the arrest of Hodges on the previous evening. Hodges, when charged, said he had taken no part in the business, but had lent the others 182*l.* Lea, he said, was "Sinclair & Co." and also "Major Ellick."

Bertrand Theophilus Constance, a clerk in the service of Vinolia (Limited), gave evidence of the receipt of the orders

from "Sinclair & Co." and "Booth & Co.," and of the execution of the orders. He went to Mile End Road, and asked to see "Mr. Booth." Bedding received him, and said "Booth" was not in. Witness was cross-examined by Lea, who asked if the Vinolia Company had received no references before supplying the goods to Sinclair & Co. Witness replied that private inquiries had been made through Stubbs's agency, but the information was subsequently found to be valueless. Three carmen gave evidence of Lea signing for Vinolia goods delivered by them at Mare Street, the signature being "C. Sinclair" in each case, while a fourth carman deposed to Bedding receiving goods from the Vinolia Company at the Mile End Road shop. Charles James Clamp, having given evidence bearing out counsel's statement as to his visit to the Mile End Road shop and his interview with Bedding, was cross-examined by Lea as to the value of the Vinolia goods he saw in the window. Mr. Clamp estimated the total value of the window show (including Vinolia goods) at about 5*l.*, whereupon Lea informed him that there was 7*l.* worth of Vinolia goods alone in the window.

At this point prisoners were remanded, the Magistrate (Mr. Cluer) consenting to accept bail in 100*l.* for Bedding. Hodges made application for bail, but Mr. Cluer replied that there was a sworn information that he (prisoner) had been identified with the business, and that he had been twice convicted of similar frauds, so bail was refused.

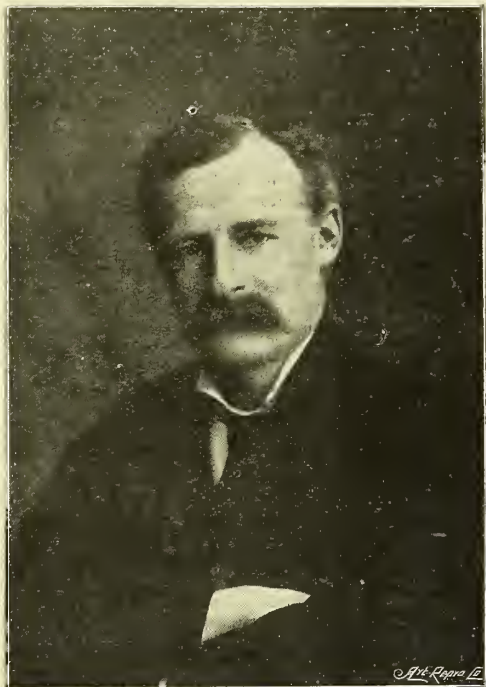
At the resumed hearing on November 19, Samuel Lawton, a picture-frame maker, whose premises adjoined those opened by "Sinclair & Co." in Mare Street, Hackney, deposed to seeing Hodges at the place frequently. Hodges told him he was "head director" of "Sinclair & Co." and proprietor of the business. Hodges cross-examined the witness, who denied that prisoner told him he had lent the company money and was introducing a cough-lozenge and other drugs into the London hospitals. In reply to Mr. Hale (who appears for Bedding), witness said Bedding had told him he was only a salaried employé of the Sinclair Drug Company. In answer to Lea, he said an apparently *bona-fide* business was being done in the shop. Mr. Miller, who let the premises at Mare Street, said in the course of his evidence that after futile applications had been made for the rent the shop was finally shut up, with only a few things left in the window, which on being sold by a broker realised 3*l.* He saw all the prisoners in the shop together on one occasion, and at other times Lea and Bedding separately.

A caretaker having given further testimony as to the connection of Lea and Bedding with the business, a clerk and cashier from Messrs. Butler & Crispe, druggists' sundriesmen, Clerkenwell Road, E.C., put in various orders from "Sinclair & Co.," most of which had been executed, and goods to the value of 13*l.* were supplied. The witness said that after the first order he wrote to "Sinclair & Co." for a business reference. He received one to "Fisher & Co.," Edgware Road, "art photographers, under distinguished patronage." Although the answer from that firm was satisfactory in its terms, another was sought. A postcard in reply was so illegible that further communication was made to "Sinclair & Co.," and the witness also visited the shop in Mare Street. Its appearance was not satisfactory, and he thought the prisoner Lea, whom he saw there, was a man he had business transactions with two years ago. He taxed Lea with the fact, and Lea said he was a perfect stranger in London, only in the shop for the day, and having no connection with the business, but merely obliging "Sinclair." Lea assured him there was a Mr. Sinclair belonging to the business. When it became impossible to get payment for the goods supplied county-court proceedings were taken and judgment granted, but the shop was then shut, and no satisfaction was obtained. In August witness went to Mile End Road and saw Bedding, whom he taxed with having been with Sinclair & Co., at Mare Street. Bedding admitted it, but said he was only a servant. On witness pointing out goods in the window which Butler & Crispe had supplied to Mare Street, Bedding said he had taken them under legal advice for unpaid salary. The witness was cross-examined by Lea, who said he would admit that he had been concerned with a Mile End shop two years ago when the business of the "Paragon Drug Company" was carried on. The witness said his firm had made a bad debt with that company. The prisoners were again remanded, the Magistrate refusing to reduce the bail.



## Personalities.

MR. JOSEPH BLISS, chemist, of Karachi, leaves London this week by the s.s. *Oriental* after a pleasant holiday in Scotland.



PROFESSOR ARTHUR SMITHELLS, B.Sc., F.R.S.

The new examiner in chemistry on the Pharmaceutical Board of Examiners for England and Wales.

MR. MARK SMITH, the new Mayor of Louth, commenced business in Louth in 1876, having taken over an old-established business there. The ten years previous to this



MR. MARK SMITH.

he had spent with Messrs. Hodgkinsons, Stead & Treacher, wholesale druggists, London (now Hodgkinsons, Clarke & Ward, Whitecross Street, E.C.). During the last two years

of this period he had charge of the laboratory. In 1893 he retired from the management of his retail business, and turned his manufacturing business into a limited company, of which he is the managing director. His name is well known to the trade as proprietor of Smith's Perfect Weed-killer which with the patent powder weed-killer invented by his firm has a large sale amongst chemists. He is a member of the firm of Messrs. Smith & Elkington, chemists and sheep-dippers, Louth. For several years he has been on the Louth Board of Guardians and a Commissioner of the Louth Navigation Board. He has a long association with Freemasonry, being a Past Provincial Junior Grand Warden of Lincolnshire, Past Prov. S.O. of Mark Masonry, and Past Provincial Grand H. of Lincolnshire Royal Arch Masons.

MR. E. P. WYNNE, chemist, Aberystwyth, who was Mayor last year, has been elected an Alderman.

MR. JNO. F. WALKER, of the Bath Street firm, has passed the Final examination for M.B. (London) in the First Class Division.

MR. G. CLARIDGE DRUCE, M.A., pharmaceutical chemist, has been appointed Deputy-Mayor of the City of Oxford for the ensuing year.

MR. LIONEL LAWRENCE, 326 Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Holborn, W.C., has been reappointed Official Instructor of the Spectaclemakers' Company.

MR. J. A. STEWARD, chemist and druggist, has been elected an Alderman of the City on his retirement from the Mayoralty, and he has also been appointed Deputy-Mayor for the ensuing year.

MR. ALEXANDER BROWN, chemist and druggist, of Narandera, N.S.W., who has been on a visit to this country, sailed from Liverpool by the *Runic* on November 14, en route for New South Wales.

MR. J. H. WILSON, pharmaceutical chemist, Harrogate, has been nominated for a seat on the West Riding of Yorkshire County Council, to fill a casual vacancy caused by the elevation of Mr. D. Simpson (the Mayor of Harrogate) to the aldermanic bench of the Council. Mr. Wilson is opposed by Mr. Samson Fox, of Harrogate.

## Business Changes.

Notices are inserted free in this section if properly authenticated.

CONDAL WATER (1900) (LIMITED) have removed their offices to 7 Lambeth Hill, E.C., from 38 Walbrook, E.C.

MR. F. MOSS, chemist and druggist, Bristol, has purchased the stock and fixtures of the business lately carried on by Mr. Furness at Kingswood, Bristol.

MESSRS. POWELL & WARNER, chemists, late of Upper Weston, Bath, have removed to Swindon, Wilts, where Mr. Powell has commenced business at Gorse Hill, and Mr. S. A. Warner at 29 Regent Circus.

MR. J. HITCHCOCK, chemist and dentist, for seven years manager for Messrs. Cohret & Sons, Duffield & Belper, has purchased the business of the late Mr. Henry Neale, at Riddings, Derbyshire, which has been established over fifty years.

MR. J. WOODRUFF WALTON, pharmaceutical chemist, Higher Broughton, Manchester, has purchased the business lately carried on by Mr. J. O. Hatch, pharmaceutical chemist, at Camp Street, Lower Broughton, which he will work as a branch establishment.

MR. T. B. ALEXANDER, chemist and druggist, South Shields, has purchased the business lately carried on by Mrs. Mays at 3 Market Place, South Shields. The business at 26 Windsor Terrace, South Shields, will still be carried on under the style of Mays & Co., with Mr. Alfred Mays, chemist and druggist, as manager.

THE Falkland Islands imported drugs valued at 3947. last year, for a population of 2,000.



## Our Town Traveller.

IN pursuance of my novelty-quest I recently visited

50 SOUTHWARK STREET, S.E.,

in search of "Umniaa." I found Mr. John C. Umney as busy but as courteous as ever, and we chatted of the success of the golden lilies and Parma violets of past years, what time the latest perfume-productions of Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney (Limited) were being displayed. The triumphs of former years are likely to be repeated in the popularity of "Sweet Picotee" and "My Lady's Bower," which, I imagine, will sell on sight. The perfumes are put up with two 1-oz. panelled bottles of perfume in a box to retail at 2s. 6d. (or more if necessary), and both are elegantly produced, also in 5-oz. cut stoppered bottles to sell at 5s. each. The "Sweet Picotee" box is decorated with carnations in keeping with the tastefully designed label. But my preference leans towards "My Lady's Bower"—not an

unnatural preference, perhaps, for a susceptible male person from whom the bloom of youth has yet scarcely fled. But the label—as the illustration shows—is not to be lightly passed over, and the decoration on the case is in chaste keeping. Not only looks, however, but intrinsic merit are necessary to ensure the success of a perfume as of other things, and "My Lady's Bower" smells as sweet as the dainty lady who owns the bower. Other new preparations include Wright's sapo-carbonis detergent dentifrice in tin boxes—a very acceptable and efficient tooth-powder—an asthma-powder in decorated tin boxes, wild-cherry cough-linctus, and black-currant cough-syrup (both seasonable and elegant specialties to retail at 6d. and 1s.), compound syrup of prunes (a purgative with a prune basis), and "sylvozone." The latter is a pine-deodoriser ozoniser of agreeable properties with, I think, a decidedly appropriate name and a well-designed

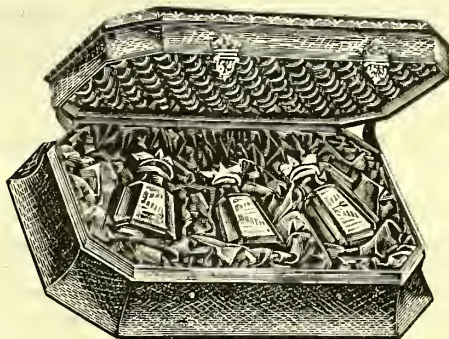
label. It is put up in pint-bottles to retail at 1s. The veterinary series of specialties has been reinforced by the addition of a wheat-dressing, a sheep-ointment, and a pig-powder, and considerable developments are contemplated in the production of milled soaps. Two new mills are to be erected in Park Street; meanwhile Mr. Umney has chosen two designs for new wrappers and boxes for the soaps which are tasteful colour combinations. One design in violet and yellow will be suitable for such soaps as lavender, while the cerise and yellow covering will appropriately harbour the rose and others of their kindred. The increase in the specialty branch of Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney's business of recent years necessitates the constant occupation of four printing-machines and over fifty hands.

Odorators are the prime attraction at Messrs. F. Schutze & Co.'s establishment,

89 SOUTHWARK STREET, S.E.

The most recent importations include a decorated spray (gilt for preference) which is much in demand. A new odorator I saw there the other day had a body of

silvered glass, with gilt mounts, and stood on three richly gilt and decorated legs. I have, however, a personal regard for the more simple designs, and my fancy was caught with a green bottle, excellently moulded, decorated with white enamelled leaves. A large show of Grant et Cie.'s perfumes is on view in Messrs. Schutze's well-lit show-room, and "No. 89" eau de Cologne has a prominent place. An extra large series of bag-sachets (to retail at 6d.) and a



pot-pourri jar (also of abnormal dimensions), to retail at 2s. 6d., are worthy of attention. Cape Town chemists have been buying the latter in big quantities recently. An overwhelming range of boxed perfumes, covering all prices from 8s. 6d. to 168s. per dozen, are shown. We give an illustration of the casket which sells at the latter price. The casket is covered in a kind of mauve velvet, on which is an elegant flower-tracery in tiny mother-of-pearl beads. The internal lining is in keeping, and the casket contains three beautifully cut bottles of perfume. Other caskets have elegant gilt scrolls or floral designs (a gilt-edged shamrock looks "tricky"), and lavishment and daintiness are everywhere prevalent. For those with less expensive tastes the shilling line of cut bottles (boxed), with globe stoppers, look excellent value. Business, Mr. Manks reports, is ever on the increase, and especially in the colonies. In New Zealand alone, the firm have four travellers working for them, and Mr. Manks has many anecdotes of the vagaries of the native traveller in India.

## Novelties.

### TOILET ARTICLES.

MR. JOHN MORGAN RICHARDS, 46 Holborn Viaduct, E.C., agent for Sozodont, informs us that in addition to the new shilling size of Liquid Sozodont the manufacturers are introducing a shilling Sozodont tooth-powder. This is a very pleasant preparation to use, and is thoroughly antiseptic, the perfume being that of wintergreen. We find the tooth-powder to be a good detergent, and it is put up in attractively decorated nickel bottles with a patent arrangement at the neck which permits a dash of the powder to be placed upon the toothbrush. It ought to be a popular line. Mr. Richards also sends us a sample of Colgate's sachets. Messrs. Colgate & Co., of New York, have a unique reputation for their perfumes and toilet preparations generally, and, as Mr. Richards puts it to us, "their name stamped on a toilet article corresponds to the sterling mark on silver." The sachets are exquisite in odour, lasting, and are put up in prettily lithographed envelopes.

### STERILE GELATIN SOLUTION.

FROM Mr. Martindale's laboratory, 10 New Cavendish Street, W., we have received a useful novelty in the shape of a tube of sterile concentrated saline gelatin solution. The preparation is a crystal-clear jelly, contained in a hermetically sealed tube, and has been made with the utmost precautions, with a view to preventing contamination. To prepare a sterile injection of 2-per-cent. gelatin in normal



saline solution all that one has to do is first to warm the tube and then snap off the ends in 5 cz. of boiling-water.



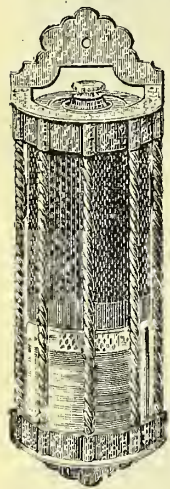
Each tube is put up in a box, and held in place by tape, as shown in the illustration. Another novelty from the same source is a

#### UREA APPARATUS.

in similar style to the uric-acid apparatus which has been previously noted in the *C. & D.* The urea is estimated by the familiar method of measuring the nitrogen evolved by the hypobromite reaction, and the necessary apparatus and reagents to do this are specially designed in this cabinet with a view to accuracy of result and compactness. A card is supplied which gives the percentage of urea for various amounts of nitrogen evolved at once and without calculation. The mahogany cabinet is only  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ , and would take any medical man's fancy if he saw it on the chemist's counter. The urea apparatus sells at 12s.

#### L'OZONATEUR.

MESSRS. LANGTON, FORD & BURDEN, 12 Little Britain, Aldersgate Street, E.C., have secured the agency for the French odorator and disinfectant called "L'Ozonateur," with



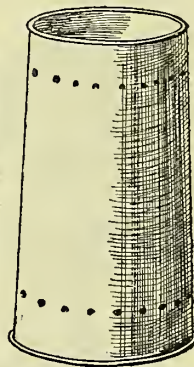
which those of our readers who have ever travelled by the East Coast Scotch Express may be familiar, as the article has been used in the lavatories of the carriages of these trains. It consists of a glass reservoir fitted with a perforated metal cylinder-top within which is placed a circular wick. On filling the receptacle with the aromatic disinfectant "Ozonatine" (which is a combination of aromatic bodies, principally essential oils), the wick takes up the fluid gradually and dissipates it through the perforated top. The engraving which accompanies this shows the form of the apparatus. The cheapest size is 4s, the next 6s. (this being handsomely finished in lacquered brass), and a 6s. 6d. size has the upright supports finished in silver gilt. There is also a special form of the L'Ozonateur

for placing on a dining-table or other place in a room for atomising perfumes such as eau de-Cologne. This is a prettily-made article in filigree-work, and costs 8s. The Ozonatine liquid for the disinfecting-apparatus is put up in half-litre metal flasks at 4s, all these prices being subject to 25 per cent. discount.

#### COUNTER-SPECIALITIES.

MESSRS. HENRY ROBERTS & Co. are starting as wholesale manufacturing chemists and makers of toilet specialties at 39 Wells Street, Oxford Street, W. Mr. Henry Roberts, the principal, is an experienced pharmacist with West-end experience, and his skill as a compounder and packer are reflected in a number of articles which we have examined. Amber-corn-and-wartsolvent is a good variation on the familiar green collodion; it is much more limpid, and has the same disintegrating power, and is put up in 2-dr. phials with a

brush at 2s. 6d. a dozen. It retails at 6d. The firm are also making a special powder for soft corns. Cherry lip-salve in sticks to retail at 6d., sponge-powder in enamelled tin boxes to retail at 3d., face-powders and headache-powders are other good and popular lines—the packing of powders is a department to which Mr. Roberts is giving special attention. The winter cream which the firm manufacture is a skin-coloured ointment or toilet-cream, which acts as a protective, besides allaying the smarting that follows exposure to cold winds, and heals chapped skin. It is put up in enamelled metal boxes to retail at 6d. A toilet-cream of similar composition, but differing slightly in colour and perfume, is put up in the same manner. The firm also offer a series of beautiful aluminium combs, either polished or with satin finish, which have an attractive appearance, are well finished, and agreeable to use. Aluminium powder-scoops (also offered) have the advantage of permitting the powder to go clean off the metal. The little article which we illustrate, is called the Handy Heater, and consists of a tin cylinder 6 in. high,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide at the bottom, and 3 in. at the top, with air-holes at top and bottom. It is used for placing over a spirit-lamp in order to heat the contents of any small evaporating-dish, and it is none the worse for the fact that some years ago it received a "Chemist and Druggist" prize. Messrs. Roberts & Co. now offer it for 8d., or with the spirit-lamp 1s. 6d.



A cheap line of split skins, beautifully dyed in cardinal, is also offered by the firm, who will send a copy of their price-list and a sample of any of the articles named to subscribers on application.

#### THREE NEW SPECIALITIES.

THE Anglo-American and Continental Pharmaceutical Company, 39A Tamworth Road, Croydon, are introducing Huxley's syrup of the acid glycerophosphates, Huxley's antiseptic-dressing, and a continental speciality called küglolds. The features of Huxley's glycerophosphates are that the glycerophosphates of lime, soda, potash, manganese, and iron, with strychnine, are combined with glycerin in place of syrup, and that the acid glycerophosphates are used. The acid glycerophosphates have been found superior to the neutral salts in intensity of action and rapidity of absorption.—Huxley's antiseptic plasma is a dressing intended to replace poultices and similar external applications. The preparation is a smooth paste consisting mainly of kieselguhr, and containing antiseptics such as salol and thymol. The jar is placed in hot water so as to warm the plasma, which, for use, is spread fairly thickly on the part affected.—Küglolds are well-made perles containing glycerophosphate of quinine, benzoate of creosote, and eucalyptol, and have been used in influenza, febrile tuberculosis, bronchitis, and other affections of the air-passages. All three preparations are presented in attractive forms, and are likely to be heard of through the medical profession.

#### FIRST-AID OR EMERGENCY BOOK.

MESSRS. HENRY P. THOMPSON & Co, 93 Aldersgate Street, E.C., have secured the selling agency for the "Emergency Book," which is published under the auspices of the St. John's Ambulance Association. The book consists of thirty cards, mounted in a clever manner in a frame, which is nailed to the wall of an office, house, or any other place where first



aid to the injured may be wanted, or it can stand on a shelf. The cards deal with the following subjects:—

Apoplexy, artificial respiration, bandaging, bites from animals, bleeding, broken bones, burns and scalds, burst water-pipes, choking, collapse or shock, concussion, convulsions in children, dress on fire, drowning, ear (foreign bodies in), eye, epilepsy, fainting, frost-bite, hanging, heat-stroke, house on fire, hysteria, insensibility, lightning (shocks by), nose (foreign bodies in), poisoning by gases, reception of patient, shock or collapse, shocks by electricity, sprains, sunstroke, unconsciousness.

Our readers will see the form that the "Emergency Book" takes by reference to an advertisement in this issue. It is a clever and useful article, and sells at 4s. It is possible, we think, that a good business might be done in the book locally by offering it to factories, School Boards, and similar bodies.

## Trade Notes.

MR. E. A. HOLLOWAY asks us to state that he is the sole proprietor of the Royal Standard Wine Company, and any statement that he has partners is incorrect.

BATH-CABINETS.—The Century Thermal Bath Cabinet (Limited), 203 Regent Street, W., make in our advertising columns a special offer to chemists who stock the "Century" bath-cabinet.

"TEB" COMPETITION.—Messrs. Chas. Tyler & England Brothers (Limited), 79 Copenhagen Street, Caledonian Road, N., inform us that in order to give colonial competitors every chance of sending in Christmas cards in time the date fixed for receiving photographs has been extended to December 24.

ANTI-INFECTION FILTERS.—Messrs. J. Defries & Sons (Limited), 146 and 147 Houndsditch, E.C., have obtained the highest award (a silver medal) given by the Sanitary Institute for the Pasteur (Chamberland) Filter. The medal was awarded in connection with the recent Conference of the Institute on Water Supply, at which an exhibition of infection-preventive filters was held.

OBTAINING PATENTS.—Mr. Reginald W. Barker, 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C., has issued a pamphlet with the object of showing the nature of the protection by patents for inventions, the manner in which they are obtained and the cost. Particulars are given of the cost of obtaining patents in about a hundred countries. Inventors should write to Mr. Barker for a copy of his pamphlet.

"TABLOID" ALUM.—We have received from Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, E.C., a small tube filled with tiny tablets of "tabloid" alum for ophthalmic use. Each of the tablets contains  $\frac{1}{10}$  gr. of alum for use as a local application in certain affections of the eye. The smallness and excellent finish of these "tabloid" products is an eloquent witness to the perfection which the manufacture of these goods has reached.

THE "VACCI-NET" DRESSING.—Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, of Aldersgate Street, E.C., have put on the market a vaccination-pad with this name, which differs from others in being fixed with adhesive plaster to the top part of the arm and tied with tapes at the other end. The plaster keeps the pad from slipping, and by means of the tapes the pad can be untied and the progress of the wound inspected by the surgeon without removing the pad from the arm.

TRIANGULAR BOTTLES.—The other day the opinion was expressed that if triangular bottles were used for containing poisons all the cases of accidental poisoning would be prevented. Such a form of bottle is the "Practical poison bottle" advertised in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and judging from the quantity sold it bids fair to become universal. There cannot be a doubt that the use of distinctive bottles for poisons has diminished poisoning fatalities in a marked degree.

UNBREAKABLE CORKS.—Messrs. Bleasdale (Limited), of York, have acquired the sole rights in a patent under which corks with a metal top are produced. The samples

sent to us comprise bungs with a cap with corrugated edge. This cap is secured to the cork by wire staples; small corks have a metal cross piece inserted in the top, also secured by a wire staple. The invention appears to be a modification of the device by Mr. Maud, of Pontefract, and it adds strength to the corks while giving a good grip.

BOVRIL ADVERTISEMENTS.—We notice that Bovril (Limited) have arranged a very attractive window display to advertise Bovril. The display consists of a scene in the Transvaal after a battle, when the wounded are being brought in and regaled with hot bovril. The figures of the soldiers, doctors and nurses are in white plaster, and in one corner is a tripod supporting a large pan of bovril over an improvised fire. Chemists who go in for window shows should write to Bovril (Limited) for particulars of the scheme.

GLYCERINATED CALF-LYMPH.—E. Merck, of Darmstadt, is introducing to the English market through the London office, 16 Jewry Street, E.C., the glycerinated calf-lymph manufactured in the Darmstadt Bacteriological Department. It is prepared under the conditions obtaining in the German Government laboratories, and is sold under the Government guarantee. Each tube sent out bears a date up to which the lymph may be used. The firm are bringing the lymph under the notice of all physicians in the United Kingdom.

PACKED BLAUD PILLS.—Messrs. A. H. Cox & Co., Brighton, send us a sample of a new line of theirs—packed Bland pills, sugar-coated. The pills are put up in flat "tablet" bottles with nickelled screw caps each containing a gross. The coating soon gives way when the pills are put in water and the pale green of the mass is seen at once on cutting open a pill. Sugar-coating is a development with Messrs. Cox, whose original coating for pills is the well-known pearl-coating. Pills are also on demand sent out gelatin, silver or keratin coated, or varnished.

SERUM TREATMENT.—Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., 111 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., have issued a booklet giving a short account of the present system of serum therapeutics and the uses of the various serums. In addition to antiphtheria serum, antistreptococcus, antitetanus, and anti-tubercle serums are supplied as well as erysipelas and prodigious toxin, black-leg vaccine, mallein and tuberculin, the last three for veterinary uses. We note, also, that the biological department can supply typical microscope slides of the most important disease germs.

EXHIBITION IN THE BAHAMAS.—Mr. Fred. E. Potter 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C., sends us particulars of an exhibition which is to be opened in the Victoria Hall and grounds, Nassau, in February, 1902, in connection with the celebration of the Centenary of Methodism in the Bahamas. The exhibition will include beverages, confectionery, and food-stuffs, and it is suggested that makers of these should send free samples for show during the ten days that the exhibition will be open, when they will be sold for the benefit of the Queen's College and Victoria Hall. Those interested can get full particulars from Mr. Potter.

TANGLEFOOT FLY-PAPERS get a good testimonial in the *Times* of Thursday, the following appearing in the war news:—

"H. B." writes:—"I have a brother now up at the front, to whom I have often sent 'Tanglefoot fly-papers,' and he has found them invaluable, as, thanks to them, he and others near him have obtained sleep when otherwise myriads of tormenting flies would have made rest impossible. If only the British public would realise that the hottest season is coming on in South Africa, and would send out some hundreds of these fly-papers (packed in tins or grease-proof paper), I feel sure the troops would appreciate them immensely, and they would not only add to their comfort, but would prevent much carrying of disease."

THE BEAUTY BOOK is the title of an almanack for 1902 which Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Limited, 48 Southwark Street, S.E., are supplying to chemists for distribution, on certain conditions. Chemists purchasing Wright's coal-tar specialities to the value of 2l. 8s. and 6l. 4s. during November and December are supplied with 250 or 1,000 almanacks free. With a view of further encouraging the sale of the preparations, there is a coupon scheme by which a customer can obtain free samples, whilst the chemist may win a 10l. prize, if, through his agency, the greatest number of applications is received. Of the

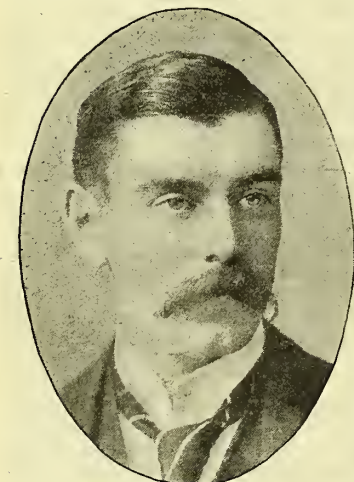


almanack itself, it may be said the high-water mark in illustrations and literary contents has been reached. The ten full-page pictures given are reproductions of famous paintings, in the selection of which practised judgment has been utilised. The chemist's name is printed on the front cover, and the back is reserved for the chemist's own matter.

## Western Chemists Dine.

ON Wednesday evening, November 20, about one hundred members of the Western Chemists' Association and their friends foregathered at the Café Royal on the occasion of the annual dinner. The President of the Association (Mr. W. F. Gulliver) was supported by the Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, and Messrs. Walter Hills, J. F. Harrington, and Albert Cooper were the other Council members present. An excellent dinner having been disposed of, and the loyal toast having been duly honoured, Mr. J. W. Bowen proposed "The Western Chemists' Association," and the Chairman, who in reply, having reviewed the work of the past session, intimated that the committee of the Association had called a meeting of the chemists of London and district, to be held at the Holborn Viaduct Hotel on November 27, to discuss the advisability

of forming a Metropolitan Chemists' Association. In that connection he would like distinctly to point out, however, that whatever decision the meeting might come to they were determined to preserve the Western Chemists' Association intact and unaltered. "The Pharmaceutical Society" was proposed by Mr. H. Cracknell, and Mr. Atkins responded in his best manner. After making acknowledgment of the self-abnegation, by which the Vice-President and past President permitted a lesser light to glow for a moment,



MR. W. F. GULLIVER.

he went on to urge that a "Founders of the Society meeting" might be held. If science could not draw their members in sufficient numbers to Bloomsbury Square, he suggested that a "Founders' evening," with portraits of the founders of the Society thrown on the screen, might prove more attractive. Isolating two from that famous group, Mr. Atkins then went on in eloquent periods to review the lives of philanthropy and self-forgetfulness practised by William Allen and Jacob Bell. The life and work of William Allen was first discussed, his noble attempts at the levelling up (not levelling down) of humanity, his eminence in science, and his influence in high quarters. Then, Jacob Bell, "the accomplished man, the accomplished gentleman, lover of art, patron of art," and first editor of the *Journal*, was eulogised, and for both these men Mr. Atkins claimed the highest admiration for their absolute self-forgetfulness. These men were not only altruistic, but their influence in high quarters was quite unique. They had the ear of statesmen, the confidence of medical men, and the regard of scientists, and but for them the progress of pharmacy would have been retarded a quarter of a century. Turning to the state of things to-day, the speaker deprecated any intention of bringing the skeleton to the feast, and refrained from touching on the draft Bill, further than assuring his audience that it was not abandoned. Active measures had been merely strategically deferred. He then referred to the excellent plant and machinery, with triplicate powers (teaching, examining, and licensing), they

possessed in the Pharmaceutical Society, but said his position on the committee for the administration of the Benevolent Fund taught lessons of what was transpiring in the world of pharmacy that were saddening to learn. If the changes now taking place in pharmacy were not influenced by national interests, they would, Mr. Atkins thought, amount almost to a revolution—as it was, they would probably be merely a state of evolution. The process at present going on was startling, and he deplored the good old-fashioned chemist and the good old-fashioned training, both business and domestic, which he gave his pupils. The days when the apprentice was subject to good wholesome domestic discipline were gone. The change that had taken place in regard to apprentices was coming more and more to the front, and the difficulty of obtaining assistants was bound to make all thinking men reflect on this problem of the future. Again, as our interests must yield to great national movements, the introduction of Capital into the conduct of pharmacy was seriously threatening our existence. The one factor he knew that could in any degree modify the banefulness of Capital in pharmacy was the personal element, in which would be combined personal character, personal ability, and industry. The Chairman proposed "The Visitors," and Dr. Lanyon Owen replied. Dr. Owen has but recently returned from South Africa, and paid tribute to the good work done by the civil compounders at the front, whom he characterised as a credit to the founders Mr. Atkins had alluded to. In the course of the evening an excellent programme of music was contributed by Messrs. Elleston Webb, John J. Davis, Percy Coward, and Frank Peskett, with Mr. Owen Way as the humorist.

## "C. & D." Nursery Rhymes.



### P. P. P. P.

Greetings gay from Grasse to Guildford,  
Flags are flown for festive Fulford,  
Sung his psalm from spire and steeple:  
"Pinky Pills for Pallid People."

Doughty deeds in dear Dominion  
Pledged his plight; on plangent pinion  
Soared he swiftly straight to Senate,  
"Toilsome trying"—thus his tenet.

Eke our island ugly inky,  
Peppered he with pules pinky;  
Lords and ladies high and lowborn  
Haunt the haughty house in Holborn.



## Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

### An Irish Pharmacy Bill

is likely to make the running in Parliament after all. Or to vary the metaphor it may be said that while the British Bill is lying in the Privy Council dock awaiting the overhauling of the official authority, our neighbours will in all probability have equipped a privateer, run up the green flag, and steered it into statute-book haven. It is a sad and yet hopeful fact that while the predominant partner cannot be sure of 1/658th of the voting-power of the House of Commons, the youngsters across the water can have a reform put through almost while they wait. There is, it appears, one glorious circumstance which may be relied upon to create a bond of sympathy which will unite the various brands of patriots who look after Irish interests at Westminster. Mr. Kelly touched upon it at the last Dublin Council-meeting. There are, he indicated, some English capitalist companies and stores with branches in Ireland who, aided by the imperfections of the law as it at present exists, are taking pharmaceutical profits out of the country. No redder rag than this can be flaunted.

### Most Cordially

I, for one, wish the Irish Pharmaceutical Council success in the legislative campaign on which they have resolved to enter. If they can do pioneer-work better than we can, by all means let them do it and get the credit. We shall share the benefits ultimately if they win. And for several reasons it is better that the two Societies should work independently towards the same objective. Union would only hamper both. In one respect the Irish pharmaceutical reformers have shown themselves wiser than ourselves. They have expressly repudiated at the outset any intention of interfering with the interests of what may be called legitimate pharmaceutical companies. More than this, they have actually invited their co-operation. The English Bill it is true admits the right of such companies to exist, provided they are directed by qualified chemists exclusively, but it stupidly proceeds to deny them the right of using the necessary title. This is simply a wanton invitation of reasonable opposition, and it could never be carried. The Irish Council will hardly be able to discover a better method of distinguishing between companies which may and those which may not be tolerated than the directorship test which is provided in the English Bill. But they have the sense to see that where this condition is complied with, there is no reason left for harassing chemists who for good financial or family reasons may have seen fit to adopt the benefits of the limited-liability principle.

### Henry VIII.'s Medical Act

is not regarded by Judge French as a mere joke. It was "rather amusing," he said, but he showed that he thought it serious by asking why herbalists should be prevented from doing good in their own way while this Act remains unrepealed? And if the medical authorities do not agree with Henry's edict he suggested that they should go to Parliament and ask to have it revoked. These comments testified to the Judge's leaning; moreover a barrister in the court told the Judge of a case in the High Court in which, the same Act being referred to, Mr. Justice Grantham had unhesitatingly recognised its validity. Judge French's decision does not seem to have depended on the Tudor Act, but it was certainly influenced by it, and sooner or later the question raised will have to be fairly contested in the High Court. It is pretty certain that if it applies to a registered member of the National Her-

balists' Association it does so even more definitely to an examined chemist and druggist, whose statutory certificate guarantees that he is among the divers honest persons endowed with herbalist cunning, contemplated by the Act.

### The Violet Cure for Cancer

which has been mentioned in many papers lately in consequence of an alleged remarkable cure of Lady Margaret Marsham by a decoction of the green leaves of the plant, will probably be investigated. An eminent physician now deceased, but at that time associated with the Cancer Hospital, told me some years ago that they carefully examined and, I think he said, tested every alleged remedy they heard of—quacks', old women's, or pseudo-scientific—for this cruel disease. "Who knows?" he said. "A true remedy may be discovered some day." It is stated in the reports of this case that the sufferer's sister remembered having heard that violet-leaves were a remedy. It would be interesting to know where this information came from. I have not been able to find it in any old books at hand, and I notice that "Mr. Potter, perhaps the largest manufacturing herbalist in London," told an interviewer that this was the first time he had heard of it as a direct cure for cancer. He quoted Culpepper, however, as saying that "the green leaves were good to make plasters and poultices for inflammations and swelling, and to ease all pains whatsoever." Mahomet said of the violet: "The excellence of extract of violets above all other extract is as the excellence of Me above all the rest of the creation"; which at least shows how much of the traditional modesty of his favourite flower the Prophet had imbibed.

### That Novelists Neglect Pharmacists

in their romances was the natural complaint of an essayist who, like Mr. Sclater, had been hunting through literature for references to them for the purposes of his address to the Edinburgh Junior Association (reported in the *C. & D.*, November 9). But is it not the case that all kinds of tradesmen have been similarly ignored? I do not remember any English fiction in which grocers, or drapers, or ironmongers have figured. Some time ago I read a story of Zola's ("The Ladies' Paradise") which depicted with wonderful power the rise of one of the vast emporiums in a great city, and the simultaneous ruin of the neighbouring tradesmen, who were crushed out one by one. That novel showed that there were abundant opportunities for dramatic effect in shopkeeping. Mr. Sclater shrewdly noticed how shopkeeping becomes glorified when it is seen with the halo of antiquity surrounding it; Scott's "worthy glover" and "stalwart smith" were quoted in support of this remark. Mr. Sclater referred also to the "pottingar" in Scott's "Fair Maid of Perth." "Pottingar," he said, is an old Scotch word for apothecary; I suspect it is a corruption of the old English word "pottager," which meant a herbalist.

### Disrespect to Shopkeepers

is not peculiar to novelists. An edict issued in 1656 by that grand old snob Louis XIV. confirmed the patent of nobility to the "Prevot des Marchands" and to the "Echevins" (practically the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs) of the city of Paris, "provided, however, that they did not sell goods by retail or in open shops."

### Mr. Glyn-Jones Alleges

that my representation of his contention in reference to the apothecaries was not exact. Well, I only aimed to give the substance of his argument, but here are the precise words. He said: "It is as much an offence for a Major or a Minor man to act as a dispenser to an L.S.A. as for a coachman." I rendered this: "It is as illegal for a qualified chemist to dispense for an apothecary as it is for his groom to do so." Mr. Glyn-Jones says "the difference may be important." But is it?



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## Editorial Comments.

### What is "Pharmacy"?

DR. LEONARD DOBBIN'S address to the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society gives us what may be considered a semi-outside view of pharmaceutical education or qualification, but Dr. Dobbin is intimately acquainted with the subject as an examiner for the Pharmaceutical Society and he has had sufficient experience in the practice of pharmacy to know generally its conditions. The address is certain to create attention if not criticism. So far as the Preliminary examination is concerned, Dr. Dobbin is right in saying that the abolition of the old examination is not the sole cause of the scarcity of apprentices, for our recent inquiries showed that the scarcity had been felt long before the old examination was abandoned. That has been clearly demonstrated, and it is more than two years since we pointed out that apprentices were becoming scarcer. But Dr. Dobbin has omitted to observe one exceedingly serious fact—namely, that the proportion of apprentices beginning to learn the business without passing a Preliminary examination has very much increased, and as the examination is now a non-pharmaceutical one there is less likelihood of these non-examined young men qualifying themselves for it. Experience shows that professional Preliminary examinations can be pushed too far. The General Medical Council learnt that lesson last year, when, after some modification of its list of examinations it referred the whole question to a committee of outside experts, who submitted such a report that the Council realised that it had overshot the mark. The Council had resolved not to recognise the College of Preceptors' second-class certificate, and was to go further, but the experts' report has practically stopped that, and now a year's working of the resolution referred to has brought out some unpleasant facts. The immediate effect of it was to reduce the number of medical and dental registrations on the College of Preceptors' certificates from 557 in 1899 to 252 in 1900, or 305 fewer. A correspondent of the *Lancet* shows that the total number of medical and dental students registered in 1900 was 1,707, or 261 fewer than in 1899. The Preliminary examination certificates of universities decreased by 7, and other examinations by 254. In England there was a reduction of 312 students, in Scotland there was an increase of 33, and in Ireland an increase of 12. This disparity is obviously due to the elimination of the second-class examination of the College of Preceptors. The correspondent adds:—

If this disparity is not to continue arrangements should either be at once completed by which the College of Preceptors' examination is modified to meet the requirements of the General Medical Council so that its standard shall not be higher for medical and dental students, nor yet lower than is required of the "minimum" standard examinations in Scotland or Ireland; or, as an alternative, that the Conjoint Board in England should revive the Preliminary examinations in arts, formerly conducted by the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Now that the Conjoint Board in England have ceased to require their students



to be registered, there does not seem to be any reason why they should not go a step further and revert to the old system of conducting their own Preliminary examination in arts, not with a view to lower the standard of examination, but in order to prevent the recurrence of what certainly appears to be an ill-considered attempt to elevate that standard in one division of the Kingdom only.

These remarks are of peculiar interest to the drug-trade at the present time, and the fact should also be borne in mind that the raising of the veterinary Preliminary examination so reduced the number of entrants that the Colleges have been compelled to abandon the requirement that veterinary students should pass the medical Preliminary examination, and have reverted to one of their own. Of course it is easy to reply that the excluded persons are those whom the General Medical Council desired to have excluded, so that the result is justified, and the same may happen in pharmacy; but that is exactly what has not happened with us. Medical and dental students who fail in their Preliminary examinations do not proceed with their professional studies, except in rare cases, while in pharmacy the students who fail or do not attempt any examination go on all the same, and become living factors in pharmacy. But what is "pharmacy"? In the abstract it is a semi-professional, scientific pursuit associated with the keeping of an open shop. In the concrete it is a very diversified calling in varied fields of labour whose practitioners are required by law to qualify according to a standard for "pharmacy" in the abstract. The following are the more prominent types:—

A. The East-end druggists' shop, where most of the stock is purchased ready-made. It is worked by a man and a boy, with occasional evening-help from a part-time assistant. The busy time is from 6 to 9 every day, and on Saturday from 1 to 3 and 6 to 11. Most of the business is in pennyworths, and includes the sale of medicinal specialities and sundries, teeth-extracting, and so on. Dispensing is almost unknown.

B. The better-class London suburban business, with little dispensing; a few galenicals are made on the premises, but staff and time discourage much attention to this, and efforts have to be concentrated on serving customers and pushing sales of goods in season, ready put up. Prices are "cut."

C. The best class of business, where the customers are well-to-do people, and dispensing a real factor in the day's work. The "pharmacy" is what it professes to be—a place where all kinds of pharmaceutical operations are conducted more or less thoroughly.

D. The provincial urban business, where doctors write prescriptions, and chemists consequently dispense them. Here "pharmacy" is of type C, with a good deal of B in it.

E. The provincial pharmacy of English manufacturing towns generally. Prescriptions are rarely seen. There is a demand for drysalteries, and the chemist is frequently appealed to for "something for the little 'un.'" He adapts himself to his customers, is a bit rough but earnest, and does his best to alleviate suffering and make a living out of multitudinous odds and ends.

F. The agricultural business, in which the pharmacist must be possessed of universal knowledge of beast and man, and be able to minister to all their medical wants. Besides, he is required to do almost everything that A, B, C, D, and E are called upon to do.

All these types are not kept in view by those who advocate higher preliminary education and more advanced scientific knowledge for the pharmacist. In order to get the perfection of C and D what they propose would eliminate the rest from official recognition, but not from competition with those who reach the standard, which is the pinch. A standard of perfection has been the tendency since the Minor examination was improved shortly after the Pharmacy Act came into force; and while the advanced education and stiffened examinations have improved the qualifications of individuals, these factors have not influenced the types of business. Chemists and druggists are, as a body, as much creatures of circumstance as any other traders. Hitherto they have loyally conformed to the legal requirements, but evidence is now growing that we have, for some pharmaceutical purposes, reached the higher limit of qualification

because *sine* poison drug-shops are on the increase, the demand for the apothecaries' assistants' certificate is growing, and pharmacy is nibbled at by grocers and drapers as well as by drysalters. There is a public demand for certain kinds of service which highly educated men cannot be expected to render, and, as we pointed out when discussing the apprenticeship-question in August and September, if the Pharmaceutical Council does not pause and seriously consider the matter, it will in a few years be forced upon it through the Legislature by a multitude of men who will be within our ranks as traders but outside them in qualification.

## The Trade of India.

THE official report on the trade of British India for the year which ended March 31, 1901, shows increased imports and decreased exports, the figures for the past three years being as follows (in rupees):—

—	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-1
<i>Imports—</i>			
Merchandise ...	68,38,03,412	70,71,18,634	76,27,78,853
Gold ...	8,84,00,542	11,44,78,674	11,87,13,827
Silver ...	9,04,39,025	9,51,06,458	4,59,22,253
Total imports...	86,26,42,979	91,67,03,766	92,74,14,933
<i>Exports—</i>			
Foreign merchandise re-exported ...	3,37,11,965	3,29,24,912	3,20,85,314
Indian merchandise	109,35,02,765	105,68,36,961	104,20,53,484
Gold ...	2,33,66,460	2,00,81,962	4,30,58,851
Silver ...	5,07,15,347	5,94,18,443	3,16,85,700
Total exports...	120,12,96,537	116,92,62,278	114,88,83,349

It will thus be seen that trade still reflects depression from famine and plague, and the indigo industry was also seriously disturbed by the heavy fall in prices following on the competition and scare from German synthetic indigo. Nor were the coffee, sugar, and cotton industries free from troubles. Sugar, with a poor crop, had to face increased foreign competition, while coffee suffered both from short crops and lower prices. The exports of cotton and oil seeds were also materially reduced. On the other hand, for the cultivators of the north of India and Burma the year was one of unusual prosperity, which compensated somewhat for the lessened spending ability of the famine areas, while business was not checked by violent fluctuations in currency values, for "the course of exchange remained quite steady, the maximum being 1s. 4½d., and the minimum 1s. 3¾d." To those interested in details of merchandise, the report is of small value, as it gives little of that nature, the principle of compilation being more in the nature of grand totals for political purposes. Such information as there is we, however, extract. The value of the 1900-1 imports of "chemicals, drugs, medicines, narcotics, dyeing and tanning materials" was 2,22,56,241r. (1,480,000%), against 1,93,14,865r. (1,287,000%) in 1899-1900, or an increase of 19 per cent. This indicates a large expansion, but it happens to be entirely due to tobacco, owing to increase of cigarette-smoking. There is no further information regarding drugs, chemicals, or medicines, while all that is said in the report about "oils" deals with petroleum, and shows a further shrinkage of imports from the United States. Russian oil replaces it, importations having risen rapidly, until last year they reached 67,350,000 gals., against 5,102,000 ga's



American oil. It is merely a question of price, Russian kerosene being imported in bulk in tank vessels, thus saving cost and freight of drums and outer casing of wood in which American petroleum is packed. The decrease in the re-export trade as shown by above-quoted figures is thus explained. This trade is largely an interchange of goods between Europe and the East African and Persian littoral, and now that there is direct communication between Europe and those regions, India does not get the same amount of distributory trade. During the year the exports of opium increased. Altogether 69,708 chests were exported, against 67,350 chests in 1899-1900. The increase was in Bengal opium. Prices, which began to advance in 1899, rose still further last year. As regards indigo, the exports were still smaller than in 1899-1900, partly owing to a poor crop in Madras, but smaller production and exports have not benefited values, and competition with synthetic indigo has now become very severe. Many planters are cultivating other crops in addition to indigo, and efforts are being made to reduce the cost of production. The total exports of indigo amounted to 102,491 cwt., against 111,420 cwt. in 1899-1900 and 135,187 cwt. in 1898-99. It was a bad year for oil seeds, such as linseed, rape-seed, and sesame-seed, the exports of which have been decreasing for the past five years, owing to the failure of the crops. Prices for linseed and rape-seed were higher, however, and the aggregate value of the trade was in consequence larger than it has been for some years. By way of compensation, the crop of rape-seed recently harvested in the Punjab is so abundant as to exceed the average threefold, and the yield of sesame has also been abundant this year. Among the "articles manufactured and partly manufactured," which are dealt with in the report, is shellac, exported last year to the value of 700,000*l.*, against 750,000*l.* in 1899-1900. Reference is made to the new trade route with Persia through Seistan, and although trade by it is yet small, it gives promise of development. This route was opened three or four years ago for the purpose of facilitating trade between India and Persia. Previously, Indo-Persian commerce in transit from British India had to be shipped from Bombay or Karachi to Bunder Abbas on the Persian Gulf, and thence conveyed by camel through Persia. All sea transit is now avoided, and goods put on camels at Quetta are taken straight through to Seistan, whence they are distributed all over Persia. The Earl of Ronaldshay, late A.D.C. to Lord Curzon, recently travelled over this route between Quetta and Meshed, and met frequent caravans, numbering sometimes eighty or ninety camels laden with carpets, gums, drugs, &c., going to India from Seistan, Meshed, and even from Herat. Throughout the journey he found that while appreciating the superior quality of British and Anglo-Indian goods, the Persians were more or less obliged to purchase Russian goods, owing to their greater cheapness.

#### INCANDESCENT MANTLES.

We have reported numerous cases of infringement of the Welsbach patents which have come into court, but we hear that many cases are being settled privately. We may therefore repeat what we have frequently said—that purchasers of incandescent mantles which profess not to be infringements of Welsbach patents should assure themselves on that point or secure an indemnity from the sellers. An action might cost 500*l.*, and the user is responsible.

#### DOBEREINER'S LAMP.

*The Lancet*, publishing week by week paragraphs from its earlier numbers, gave one recently which referred to the

discovery of Dobernein's lamp. It was in 1823 that M. Dobernein found that if a jet of hydrogen is allowed to impinge upon finely-divided platinum or platinum black, the platinum becomes red hot, igniting the hydrogen. The principle has since been applied to a limited extent to self-igniting gas-jets, but in time the platinum loses its power of igniting the hydrogen. There is every possibility that the discovery will remain in the ranks of chemical curiosities.

#### "CAPABLE OF DISPENSING."

A Hull doctor thus advertises in the *Yorkshire Post* :—

Wanted, for doctor's house, lady help, for one child, capable of dispensing medicines and keeping books.

As the advertiser is a Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries, the lady help should really be a certificated assistant of the Apothecaries' Society, and if any lady with the certificate wishes to add the keeping of a child and books to her accomplishments this appears to provide an excellent opportunity.

#### "FARADIC" OR "FARADAIC."

Sir W. R. Gowers, in the *Lancet*, writes that in reference to the spelling of the word "faradic" he submitted the question to Professor Skeat, who said :—

Analogy with "Voltaic" requires the form "Faradayic." The names were Volta and Faraday. I can well understand that "Faradaic" is more convenient than "Faradayic," but it cannot be said to be "correct," as his name was not Farada. In the same way "Faradic" is still worse, as his name was not Farad. But language does not go by what is etymologically "correct." Only that is really correct or right which common consent accepts and declares to be the standard. Your question cannot be decided till one or other of the forms prevails over and kills off the other. I should think it very probable that "Faradic" will ultimately win, simply because it is the shortest. Though it cannot be contended that it is "correct," it can be strongly urged that it is convenient, especially when you come to "Faradisation." "Faradayisation" seems too much.

Sir William, feeling that in the long run the shorter term will win, uses "faradic" in preference to "faradaic."

#### BORIC OINTMENT.

Metropolitan Food and Drugs inspectors are, as already reported, taking samples of boric ointment for analysis, and two prosecutions have followed against retailers. The reported deficiency in the essential ingredient is not large, and may be due to the fact that commercial powdered boric acid is sometimes quite damp with moisture, as it is, for commercial purposes, dried in centrifugal machines. Drying by heat is inadmissible, because the acid when heated in a water oven loses 25 per cent. or more of its weight, and the British Pharmacopoeia allows 43 per cent. of loss by careful heating, due to the formation of boric anhydride. A point arises which deserves notice—viz., how do public analysts estimate the boric acid in boric ointment, and is any allowance made for adherent moisture? We believe that the amount of water in commercial acid would cover the deficiency in some ointments. The water is best estimated indirectly—viz., by titrating as "Squire" suggests in 30-per-cent. glycerin solution, using phenol-phthalein as an indicator.

#### "VIAVI ANALYSED."

Under this heading we printed a note in our issue of April 13, page 599, which commenced as follows :—

Mr. J. Carter Bell, public analyst to the county of Chester, informs the *British Medical Journal* that the liquid Viavi remedy which he has analysed contained 30 per cent. of sugar with tincture of hydrastis and morphine.

Mr. Hartland Law, M.D., writing on behalf of the Viavi Company, under date November 16, informs us that any statement that "any of the Viavi remedies as manufactured and sold by us (the company) contain opium, morphine, or any of their compounds, is not in accordance with the facts."



Enclosed with this letter are copies of correspondence and analytical reports of Viavi compounds. First we note a letter (September 20, 1901) in which Mr. J. Carter Bell says that the liquid which he analysed "was simply in a small loosely corked phial with a label written in ink 'Viavi.'" He cannot say whether it was really "Viavi" or not. The analytical reports sent to us (we have seen the originals) comprise the following, and are all emphatic as to the absence of morphine or opium or any compound thereof from Viavi liquid, capsules and cerate:—

Messrs. R. R. Tatlock and Thomson, F.I.C., October 5, 1901.

Drs. John Atfield and John C. Thresh and Mr. Priest, September 30, 1901.

Professor P. Daniel Huhn, Ph.D., M.A., Cape Town, June 21, 1901.

Otto Hehner, October 24, 1901.

Dr. John Muter, August 30, 1901.

Besides the reports by these experts we have also received copies of several to the same effect given in 1896 by Canadian experts.

Since the foregoing was written the company have also sent to us a sworn declaration (November 15, 1901) made by Mrs. Bennett, from whom the liquid originally referred to by Mr. Carter Bell was said to have been obtained. She has handed over the remainder of the Viavi liquid purchased by her from the company on January 21, 1901. Mr. Otto Hehner has analysed it, and has failed to find any indications of morphine or opium in it. It is clear, therefore, that the liquid analysed by Mr. Carter Bell in February was not Viavi liquid as made and sold by the Viavi Company.

#### CANCER-CURES.

There appears to be a run on cancer and its cures at present. Within the past two weeks we have read papers in medical journals which attribute it to the excessive consumption of aerated beverages, and another which seemed equally far-fetched. As to cures, the *Times* had a long telegram the other day from the United States regarding a Chicago Hahnemannian doctor's success with x-rays. He gives medicines which supply the material needed for rebuilding the destroyed tissues, and subjects the patient to the influence of the rays for weeks or months as the case may be. We have received a shoal of cuttings regarding the violet cure, and also have the following note from a medical contributor who has personal knowledge of the case referred to:—

A new treatment for cancer, startling in its simplicity, and novel inasmuch as it is not a serum, has recently come to light. It consists merely of an infusion of the green leaves of the common violet, which is applied on lint, in the form of fomentations, to the part affected. Only one case, so far, has been treated—that of a bad form of cancer of the throat in which the specialists in attendance gave the patient a week to live. There can be no possible doubt as to the case being one of cancer, as two independent bacteriological reports have confirmed the diagnosis. The progress was marvellous and immediate, and the growth apparently entirely disappeared. At first sight the use of this infusion of green violet-leaves may seem to be a piece of mere empiricism—an "old woman's" remedy. Anyone, however, who loves the wild plants and studies Nature will see in the violet just the plant to cure this dire disease. If the remedy for cancer is to come from the vegetable kingdom, it is the acme of high vegetable life, just as the fungus is the antithesis of it. The two grow together side by side in woods, in the same way that the "dock" flourishes in the ditch near to the nettle. In other words, the antidote is usually found near to the poison. If the remedy for cancer is to come from the vegetable kingdom, the violet, the primrose, the hyacinth, and other highly organised plants, growing under similar conditions to fungi, may yet show us the way to cure it.

The weak point about the foregoing is the reference to bacteriological reports. There is no one microbe of cancer generally agreed to be the real thing, although there are many which their discoverers and none else have found. Lady Margaret Marsham, sister of the Earl of Romney, is the patient who has been cured by violets.

## Bankruptcies and Failures.

*Re* JOSEPH EDWARD LYNDALL, 59 Eastcheap, E.C., now or late Managing-director of the Myname Soap Company (Limited).

This case came before Mr. Registrar Brougham at a sitting of the London Bankruptcy Court, held on November 15, in relation to the public examination of the debtor, against whose estate a receiving-order was made on the petition of the London Banking Corporation (Limited). Mr. G. W. Chapman, Official Receiver, reported that the debtor had not attended fully under the proceedings, and he had not applied for a discharge from a previous bankruptcy. He had written a letter from Paris stating that he was unable at present to attend the Court, but was engaged upon business which, if successfully carried through, would yield him an amount sufficient to pay his debts several times over. The examination was adjourned until January 17, 1902.

*Re* WILLIAM FOULIS, Sharon Street, Dalry, N.B., Aerated-water Manufacturer.—At Kilmarnock Sheriff Court, on November 13, debtor was examined. The state of affairs showed his liabilities 1,100*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, and assets 700*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*. Asked to explain the deficiency, bankrupt said the buildings in Dalry cost him nearly 1,000*l.*, and they were sold in Glasgow last week for 700*l.*, under the powers contained in a bond and disposition in security. That accounted for 300*l.*. When the Bottle Exchange was started, he had to re-stock his place with bottles owing to the stringency with which manufacturers were claiming the return of their own bottles, and this cost him 250*l.*. In this state of affairs his whole machinery and plant, including bottles, was valued at 327*l.* 11*s.*. The statutory oath was administered.

*Re* PETER CAMPBELL FORBES, formerly carrying on business as a Chemist at Morley, Yorkshire.—A receiving-order has been made against this debtor on the petition of a creditor. The gross liabilities are stated at 1,645*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*, of which 1,566*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* is estimated to rank for dividend. The assets, consisting largely of book-debts (estimated to produce 450*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*), are set down at 736*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*. The Official Receiver, in his remarks, states that debtor commenced business in 1890, with a capital of 90*l.*. Two years later he opened two similar businesses in the same town, and also in 1900 purchased a bankrupt's mineral-water plant for 70*l.*, expending a further sum of 60*l.* in machinery, &c. All these businesses he sold in April last to a company of druggists for 2,400*l.*, receiving half in cash and half in shares, 1,200*l.* being calculated to be the value of 1,000 *l.* preference shares in the purchasing-company. Debtor alleges that out of the cash he paid 600*l.* to the company for goods previously supplied by them, 200*l.* in repayment of a loan, 250*l.* to small creditors, and 30*l.* for law-costs. The shares he also distributed among his creditors his bankers receiving the greater portion. In 1894 debtor purchased a billposting business in Morley for 400*l.*, a similar business in Ardsley for 100*l.*, and a shipping agency for 20*l.*. He still has these businesses in his possession. The unsecured liabilities include claims of borrowed money amounting to 725*l.* 13*s.*, and for goods supplied, 364*l.*. The Official Receiver comments on the fact that, except in one year, debtor had never taken stock nor prepared balance-sheets, and his books were in an unsatisfactory condition. The cause of failure, as assigned by debtor, is inability to realise his billposting business at Morley.

## Gazette.

### Partnerships Dissolved.

**Bebbington, J., and Worth, T.**, under the style of Joseph Bebbington & Co., Clayton, near Manchester, soap-manufacturers, &c.

**Skipp, C., and Jones, S. H.**, under the style of Skipp & Jones, Wimpole Street, dentists.

### The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

#### RECEIVING ORDER.

**Smith, Edward Percival**, Beccles, veterinary surgeon.

#### ADJUDICATION.

(Amended notice.)

**Johnson, William Henry** (late carrying on business partly in his own name and partly under the style of the Blackfriars Chemical Company), Moss Side, near Manchester, late Manchester, lately a drysalter and colour-dealer, now in employment as a gasworks' labourer.



## Winter Session.

### Newcastle-on-Tyne Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held in the Hotel Metropole on November 13. Mr. Robert Wright (President) occupied the chair. Routine business over, Messrs. James Durcan and H. Parsons were elected members. The PRESIDENT intimated that the proposed smoking-concert in aid of the "Cobra Fund" would fall too late as the fund was about to be closed. He intimated that a donation would be made by the Association of 2*l.* 2*s.*—this being supplemented by 1*l.* 1*s.* from himself.

Mr. G. F. Merson (Hon. Sec. of the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations) was then called upon to read a circular issued by the Federation Executive, and introduce a discussion upon the matters therein mentioned. The paper upon

#### STATE-AIDED SCHOOLS OF PHARMACY,

read in Dublin by Mr. James Paterson, of Aberdeen, at the annual meeting of the Federation, was also submitted. The apprenticeship-question, it was agreed, should stand over till a future meeting, when a member of the Association will treat fully of the whole subject, he having promised to do so previously. A good discussion on schools of pharmacy resulted.

Mr. E. BENNISON was in favour of a curriculum. He considered sufficient time is not allowed apprentices for study or recreation. Money, if any is to be granted, might profitably be devoted to the elementary part of the young chemist's education.

Mr. GILDERDALE wished to know whether, in the event of present schools being subsidised, the teacher or the student would get the benefit.

Mr. KERSE suggested the appointment of a committee to obtain the information wanted in Mr. Paterson's paper.

Mr. J. J. DAKERS said a small portion of State money came the way of chemists in the science and art schools, but it is only for chemistry and botany, and then the subjects are not taught with a view to being of service in the chemists' occupation.

Mr. F. R. DUDDERIDGE was inclined to think a curriculum is only a question of time, and therefore they ought to be prepared for it. The dearth of apprentices seemed not to be a local complaint—it is general. Existing schools of pharmacy must be recognised in any scheme such as outlined by Mr. Paterson. He, for one, would be glad to conform to any reasonable regulations laid down. The chemistry taught now and expected by examiners is altogether different to what was considered necessary ten years ago. "Attfeld" is a good book, but where would the candidate be who depended solely on that classic for his "dry tests?" He (the speaker) favoured a written examination for the theoretical portion of the Minor.

Mr. PESCOD was not hopeful of anything Government would do for the retail chemist. He thought that local town and county councils would be the bodies to approach for subsidies.

Mr. MERSON, having answered several questions, and Mr. Low and others having spoken, it was ultimately agreed unanimously that a committee be appointed to collect information as suggested by Mr. Paterson, and report to a future meeting.

### Chemists' Assistants' Association.

At the weekly meeting held at Newman Street on November 14 the subject of

#### "PROFESSIONALISM OR COMMERCIALISM IN PHARMACY"

was debated. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. MORLEY, who opened the debate on the "commercial" side, said pharmacy is a trade with a slight element of professionalism. Anyone engaged in a profession does not sell goods, but deals more in abstract ideas. In pharmacy there is now a great preponderance of commerce. There is a great deal of glamour and dignity about the term "profession," and pharmacists, in aspiring to be professional men, hope to enhance their reputation and

to reap a pecuniary benefit. With regard to dispensing, it is very essential that the chemist should have a fully-signed prescription, with a proper address, for verification, if necessary. It would do away with the chemist breaking the pharmacy laws,\* and would, likewise, be to the public benefit. Before pharmacy becomes a profession it will require a very stringent code of ethics. The pharmacist will have to consider the advisability of repeating a prescription, especially those containing drugs of a noxious character, without a warrant from the original prescriber. Then there is the question of the public weal. The pharmacy laws are evaded by the chemist, as in selling Easton's syrup without a medical order.† This shows great laxity on the part of the chemist. The wholesale houses do not look upon pharmacy as anything but a commercial pursuit. If pharmacy became recognised as a profession quack medicines must not be sold; the chemist must restrict himself to dispensing medicines and selling drugs. He must also get rid of photographic goods and toilet articles. Only a very small minority, therefore, could get their living on the professional side—the majority at present obtaining their livelihood by retailing all kinds of things. To look upon pharmacy as a profession is consequently absurd.

Mr. VALLET, who opened for the "professional" side, said that in discussing the question it is necessary to get a decided idea of what is meant by professionalism and commercialism. Although commercialism is inseparable from the daily dealings of the pharmacist, it should not preponderate. The pharmacist holds a position regulated by Parliament; he has certain functions to perform, and certain acknowledged responsibilities which he must respect. There are a large number of side-lines which it is not desirable to detach, but he ought to govern his commercialism by strict lines of professional conduct. Potent drugs should not be sold without a doctor's prescription. Professionalism also means giving services which are the result of careful training and personal responsibility. In exploiting quack nostrums they have lost the confidence of the medical profession. A great responsibility also rests upon them for the way they educate those under them. Two essentials are—greater observance of pharmacy laws, and more respect for the dignity of their calling and less subservience to the public. He did not claim that the chemist should do away with all his side-lines, but at present chemists' shops looked more like a hairdresser's shop than an educated gentleman's.

Mr. STROTHER regretted the introduction of company-pharmacy which has made professionalism almost impossible. The French pharmacist stigmatises the English chemist as a mere seller of toothbrushes. A chemist once showed him a case of soap, with the remark "that soap has earned me more money than all your science." This is playing it exceedingly low, but it is almost impossible to maintain the professional side.

Mr. COUPLAND contended that all cannot stick to professional pharmacy. In future chemists would be divided into two camps—the purely professional and the purely commercial. There will be more room in future for the professional chemist. Only a few medical men will have time for certain work, and bacteriology, chemical diagnosis, and urinalysis would be added to the pharmaceutical curriculum.

Mr. CURRY thought the view of Messrs. Morley and Vallett tended to one common centre, and that pharmacy of the future will be commercialism tinged with a spice of professionalism. Bacteriological work can never be more than a small side-line. Commercialism does not, as Mr. Vallett stated, make the chemist feel his responsibility any the less some even refuse to sell poisons except as an ingredient in a prescription, and he suggested that the commercial spirit ought to be encouraged.

Mr. LOWNSBROUGH said it is a question of actual facts and idealism, and that a savour of commercialism is

\* The word "prescription" does not occur in the Pharmacy Act. It may be a moral obligation upon chemists and druggists to know who writes prescriptions for poisons which they dispense, but it is not a legal requirement that a prescription should be written by a medical practitioner, or that a medicine dispensed should be by prescription at all.—EDITOR.

† Without entering in the poison-book or prescription-book.—EDITOR.



imperative. He blamed free trade in drugs for the commercial spirit of to-day. Unless the Government stepped in, as in Germany, and placed some limit to competition the pharmacist cannot exist as a professional man.

Mr. SILLITOE treated the subject humorously, and said the claim to professionalism struck him as rather absurd. A customer in a Bond Street pharmacy treats the chemist with, if anything, less respect than his tailor, perhaps because he often owes the latter money. The same thing applies to country towns, where the leading chemist ranks a good deal lower than the grocer and draper, who make money and live a little way out. The purely professional idea, like a curacy, requires a private income, and a chemist cannot live by doing "odd jobs" for doctors.

Mr. LATRILLE said commercialism and professionalism went well together. It is not unprofessional to sell a good tooth-brush or to recommend a good soap.

Mr. FROULKES said the fundamental difference between the professional and commercial man is that the former sells abstract ideas and the latter marketable commodities. The only part of a chemist's work that had any real claim to a professional status is the dispensing of prescriptions, and as the predominant factor in this is the bottle of physic, it cannot be said to be a strictly professional act. The Pharmaceutical Society has been blamed for the present state of pharmacy, but no society could create a "commercial atmosphere," and the chemist is suffering from economic conditions that have affected every stratum of society alike. In Scotland the dispensing of prescriptions is almost entirely in the hands of the chemist, yet the Scotch pharmacist is on no higher professional plane than his English *confrère*, while financially they are on the same level. If the chemist would only recognise the limits of his professional aspirations, and realise more fully the commercial possibilities before him, many of the ills at present complained of would be overcome.

Mr. PECK thought it would be an interesting experiment for a pharmacist to take a house in a good thoroughfare, and to place a plate on the door "Prescriptions dispensed; chemical and bacteriological analyses conducted."

On a vote being taken, the majority decided that the "commercial" had the better of the argument.

### Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations.

A CIRCULAR has been issued by the Secretary (Mr. Geo. F. Merson, F.C.S.) to the Federated Associations calling attention to Mr. James Paterson's paper on "The Establishment and Support of Provincial Schools of Pharmacy," and asking the Association to discuss it (see *C. & D.*, August 10, page 291), also

(a) The question of a compulsory curriculum during or after apprenticeship.

(b) The division of the Minor or Qualifying examination.

(c) The apprenticeship questions:—

The relationship between master and pupil.

How far the master fulfils his duty to his pupil, together with any suggestions which would tend to remove the difficulty at present experienced in obtaining an adequate supply of suitable material for apprentices.

### East Aberdeenshire Association.

THE annual meeting of this Association was held at the Station Hotel, Maud, on Thursday, November 14, under the presidency of Mr. A. Milne (Maud). There was an excellent attendance, as the President and Mr. J. F. Tocher (Secretary) had sent round a special whip. Among those present were Mr. Alexander Strachan and Mr. J. Johnston, of Aberdeen (members of the N.B. Executive), Messrs. W. J. McGregor (Ellon), F. C. McPherson (Newburgh), A. Gall (Fraserburgh), J. Park (Old Deer), J. Grant (Methlick), J. Gilchrist (Turriff), W. Bremner (Port Errol), W. Troup (Rhynie), W. Cruickshank (Fraserburgh), and J. F. Tocher (Peterhead). After dinner Mr. MILNE delivered his retiring Presidential address, taking as his subject

#### THE DIFFICULTY OF OBTAINING APPRENTICES.

He pointed out at the outset that pharmacy holds out less opportunity of securing wealth and distinction than other

professions, and that the same amount of preliminary training is required for pharmacy as with these others, so that the natural tendency is that fewer come into pharmacy. He did not attribute the present scarcity of apprentices entirely to the stiffness of the new Preliminary examination, for there are other kinds of business which are more remunerative, and in which the conditions of labour are better, such as clerkships in banks, &c., and in which no such examination is required. He considered that the old Preliminary examination was quite sufficient, and that the Pharmaceutical Society made a great mistake in abolishing it, especially as the Society has thus lost touch with those who enter the trade. Under the new conditions it is as costly to qualify as a chemist and druggist as to take the degree of M.A. or M.B., Ch.B., at Aberdeen University. Mr. Milne did not suppose that the Pharmaceutical Society would revert to the old Preliminary, but he thought the Council could not blind itself to the fact that it has placed pharmacy in a very unenviable position by abolishing it, as those who require apprentices cannot get them. Steps should be taken to have the matter remedied, as otherwise the future of pharmacy will be deplorable through the superabundance of unqualified men who may force legislation for themselves. Mr. Milne suggested either a return to the old examination or a modification of the present one, which might be done by recognising the leaving-certificates of the Scotch Education Department whether taken at two or more attempts. In this connection he approved of the remarks recently made by Mr. Maben at a meeting of the Scotch Executive of the Society. Turning to the counter-attraction of other professions, Mr. Milne commented upon the excessively long hours of business in pharmacy, which, he held, keep many out of the trade, and some modification in this direction should be made, while the pay should be increased in order that the remuneration may compare favourably with that in other professions. In the remainder of the address Mr. Milne referred to pharmaceutical legislation and organisation.

#### DISCUSSION.

Mr. MCGREGOR asked how many apprentices had been secured who had passed the necessary examinations for registration as apprentices since the introduction of the higher standard. So far as he could ascertain, not one had been registered from East Aberdeenshire. As the experience was similar in other districts, this was sufficient proof that the Society had taken a wrong step. It was foolish to insist on so much elementary education, when the classes from which apprentices were drawn were considered, and when it was evident that the occupation was a trying and unremunerative one.

Mr. JOHN PARK (Old Deer) strongly supported the President and Mr. McGregor. In his district no young person could be got to enter the trade, and his experience was that the Preliminary examination was the direct cause of the disinclination of youths to become pharmacists.

Mr. A. GALL, Mr. F. C. MCPHERSON, Mr. JOHN GRANT, and Mr. W. BREMNER concurred generally with the previous speakers. After Mr. GILCHRIST had spoken, Mr. W. TROUP gave a short interesting account of the regulations affecting apprentices, and the condition of pharmacy generally in Queensland, where he had had fourteen years' experience as a pharmacist.

Mr. A. STRACHAN could not agree with Mr. Milne as to the cause of the lack of apprentices—at least, so far as blaming the Preliminary examination was concerned. He held that the examination was not responsible, although long hours and poor remuneration might have something to do with it. The calling of pharmacy was not the only one suffering in this way.

Mr. J. JOHNSTON could not agree with the view that the new regulations had no effect in keeping back apprentices, but he thought the Preliminary examination, together with a combination of other circumstances, had diverted the youth of the country to other, perhaps more lucrative and inviting, occupations.

Mr. J. F. TOCHER thanked the members present for turning out in such large numbers. He had been honestly desirous of a free expression of opinion by the pharmacists of East Aberdeenshire, and he had got it. He was sorry to have to differ from the President and nearly all his friends



present regarding the apprentice-question. He agreed with Mr. Strachan that the Preliminary examination was not the barrier. The same difficulty confronted men following other, even more desirable, occupations. He could not agree with the argument that lower-grade leaving-certificates, or equivalents, in four subjects were the severe preliminary tests they were made out to be, seeing that many boys leaving school to become artisans pass the same or higher grades. Reference had been made to Mr. Maben's proposal to permit intending apprentices passing the Preliminary examination in easy stages. It was his view that a young person who could not take four lower-grade leaving-certificates or equivalents at two sittings was unfit to join the craft and was undesirable as an apprentice. They were all agreed upon one thing, and that was that pharmacy was not very remunerative. If that was so, was it not due to the fact that there were too many pharmacists in business? If fewer apprentices came forward there would be fewer pharmacists, and the condition of pharmacy would be better. Things had always been improving, and he did not believe for a moment that a race of unqualified men would spring up. In the future apprentices should have shorter hours, better remuneration, and should be more confined to pharmacy proper, while unskilled labour could be employed to the extent necessary in each establishment. When it was found that pharmacy was becoming a lucrative calling there would be no difficulty in securing young men willing to join as apprentices.

Mr. W. CRUICKSHANK moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Milne, which was unanimously passed, as was also one thanking Messrs. Johnston and Strachan for their presence.

After some further business, Mr. F. C. McPherson (Newburgh) was elected President and Mr. J. F. Tocher Secretary for the ensuing year.

### Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held on November 13, Mr. J. G. Sclater (President) in the chair.

Mr. W. S. HOGG read a paper entitled

#### A CIVIL COMPOUNDER'S EXPERIENCES.

Mr. Hogg, who enlisted as a compounder along with a number of others eighteen months ago, gave an interesting and racy account of his experiences with the South African Field Forces from which we pick out the parts of pharmaceutical interest.

At the camp at Uitdraai Drift on the Modder River, trees of the *Mimosa* or *Acacia* species grow abundantly. These exude a gum very similar in taste to that of *Acacia arabica*, but darker in colour. There is also found a species of *Geranium*, with a cardinal-red flower, a decoction of the root, of which is much in favour with the Boers for dysentery. This plant is extremely abundant, and he would not be surprised to see it introduced into medicine as an astringent. On one occasion the camp was beside a pond fringed with plants of the *Aloe* species, but they had hardly made themselves comfortable when the command came to "inspan," and they had to march off in the darkness to their first exciting experience at Paardeberg, where, in the valley of the Modder, lay Cronje with 5,000 or 6,000 men. Almost day and night they were kept busy in the hospital with wounded and sick men, and to make matters worse, it rained incessantly for three days, so that the water, in spite of the trenches, ran through the tents where the sick and wounded lay. Some days after Cronje's surrender a convoy arrived, bringing with it some of the divine weed, tobacco, which had been so scarce before this time, that anything combustible was smoked. Some say the only pleasure a smoker derives from smoking is seeing the smoke; but let him try grass, dried leaves, hay-seed, or exhausted tea-leaves, and he will find there is something more subtle than smoke about tobacco. Next they arrived at Bloemfontein, where a small handful of men endeavoured to do justice to an army of men suffering from enteric fever, and the best was done that could be done in very adverse circumstances. Very little could be got in the way of supplies from the surrounding farms, and as much as 7d. was charged for a black quart bottle (26 oz.) of milk.

Mr. Hogg then referred to his experiences at Karee Siding and Glen Siding, and the

#### NEGLECT OF THOSE IN AUTHORITY

to provide proper accommodation for the wounded. A sanitary report condemning the Glen Siding camp was made, but nevertheless the hospital had to remain there for three weeks with 300 sick and a staff reduced to half by the ravages of enteric fever. Railway communication, however, had been restored, and they were enabled to renew their stocks of drugs and dressings. Most of the drugs were in tablet form, and very few liquids were carried. Tablets are undoubtedly accurate and convenient, but in some cases they are too hard for solution. It might be said they should be crushed before being administered, but that does away with much of the convenience, and in a field-hospital crushing is a laborious process. The dispenser's only implements are a measure-glass and mortar combined, made of vulcanite (maximum capacity 3j. and 5vj.), and a small vulcanite pestle. One might as well powder colchicum-seeds with a cork as to crush a quinine acid-sulphate tablet with such apparatus. The consequence is that when administered whole tablets often pass through the alimentary canal only partially dissolved. Potassium bromide in tablets is another failure, and gallic acid, with its slight solubility, is of little service in that form. At Pretoria, the most lovely and picturesque of all the towns he had seen in South Africa, it was his daily duty for six weeks to parade the sick in front of the medical officer. Thereafter he was attached to General Plumer's Brigade of Bushmen at Lybrand's Kraal, thirty-five miles N.E. of Pretoria; and shortly afterwards the column patrolled round the pretty rural district between Pretoria and Rhenoster Kop. The country is very pretty, being like the Pentlands in Midlothian. Passion flowers grow in abundance, and a species of rubber-plant with a fair yield of rubber, and many other strange flora. He was much surprised to see a buttercup—very like *Ranunculus acris*—growing in great abundance. New Year's Day was spent at Rhenoster Kop, and, being midsummer, was very hot, on one occasion the thermometer registering 110° F. in the shade. Half-a-dozen clinical thermometers (three-minute), carefully packed in cotton-wool and inside a pannier, were burst by the heat. Taking all in all, Mr. Hogg said he had no reason to regret having served with the R.A.M.C., although, so far as pharmacy is concerned, he learned nothing, as he hardly had any dispensing to do. He had gained a knowledge of surgical work, which occupied most of his time. As to the R.A.M.C., there is much room for improvement, and he warned any intending to join now that, though they enlisted as compounders the authorities claim the right to put them to do anything. Mr. Hogg mentioned also that most of the R.A.M.C. officers recognise that the Civil compounder is a much better man than the one holding the Army compounder's qualification, as he can not only do his work but understand it. He thought that if the War Office employed qualified chemists in the R.A.M.C. it would be a great advantage to the army.

Mr. HILL, in seconding a vote of thanks, proposed by the CHAIRMAN, asked if Mr. Hogg had had any experience of commandeering supplies of drugs or dressings.

Mr. HOGG, in reply, mentioned that he had come across the use of a plant exactly like the *Cannabis sativa* by the natives. They called it "dagga," and have a curious method of smoking it. They lay their whip-thong along the damp soil and cover it over with clay. The thong is then pulled out, thus forming a tube open at both ends. At one end they place the dagga with a cinder to ignite it, and lying down, they suck the smoke at the other end of the tube. Three inhalations seem to give all the effects of the Oriental hashish. With regard to the species of *Geranium* referred to it was probably *Monsonia ovata* which Dr. Gordon Sharp exhibited at an evening meeting in Edinburgh last winter, but which had been found wanting after clinical observations. Near Abraham's Kraal he came across a deserted drug-store in a solitary place three miles from the nearest house, and at least twenty miles from the nearest town. The only sign on it was a huge poster for Williams's Pink Pills. These posters were about the commonest things to be seen all over the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, and the Boers were the palest people he had ever seen. He inspected the store to see if there were any valuable alkaloids



about, but found none. There was a large stock of feeding-bottles, and several copies of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, the latest date on them being August, 1900, and he was there in March, 1901.

The next communication was by Mr. WILLIAM DUNCAN on

#### HYDROGEN PEROXIDE IN PARALDEHYDE.

Strange combinations are frequently met with in pharmacy; and the prescribing of potassium iodide with paraldehyde in a mixture led the author to examine the latter, as on mixing the two a separation of iodine took place. Both the salt and the paraldehyde answered to the B.P. requirements as to "characters and tests." On testing the paraldehyde for hydrogen peroxide by the potassium bichromate test (now official for detecting this impurity in purified ether) distinct indications were found, which explains the liberation of the iodine. Mr. Duncan has since examined a number of paraldehydes, but has not so far found one that does not decompose potassium iodide, indicating that  $H_2O_2$  is a common impurity. He believes it results from the presence of water in the paraldehyde and exposure to light, being strengthened in this belief by the fact that a sample, examined in May, and left by accident with water in a separator until September, was found to liberate about five times the quantity of iodine it did originally. The separator had been left in such a position that the sun would inevitably beat upon it for one or two hours every day.

Mr. HILL said there are several methods by which paraldehyde can be prepared, and it would be interesting to know which process manufacturers usually adopt, and whether there is anything in the process that could account for the presence of hydrogen peroxide.

Mr. DUNCAN, in reply, said paraldehyde is generally made by heating aldehyde in the presence of hydrochloric acid, and he did not think the process is one that would generate hydrogen peroxide.

A vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Duncan, and the meeting closed.

#### Cardiff Chemists' Assistants' Association.

A MEETING of the members of this Association was held at the Queen's Café on November 13, when Mr. A. BARRINGTON SPARROW delivered his presidential address. After mentioning that a good programme was being prepared for the coming session, Mr. Sparrow gave some

#### SUGGESTIONS TO UNQUALIFIED ASSISTANTS.

They should not be too anxious to send in their ten guineas, but wait until they felt they could go in and win. They would have to work hard, but should not be daunted by any tales of awe respecting examiners. Naturally it was students who failed that complained most. The Minor, in its present state, was comparatively easy to one who knew his work well. To pass it was necessary to have a good training as an apprentice, and do a certain amount of the work of preparing for the examination early in one's career. Good training was very necessary, and he knew of an establishment where six out of seven of the apprentices went in for the Minor and passed at the first attempt. He was afraid, however, there are not many such places, and that a chemist generally takes an apprentice to save an assistant and reduce expenses. His advice to apprentices was to take the B.P. in sections, starting first with the ointments, their different strengths and bases, and make as many of them as possible. After the ointments they could take the tinctures, pills, and extracts. Then, with Squire's "Companion" and a map of some kind, they could learn a lot about materia medica. In the B.P. the characteristics of each plant are given, and from Squire's they could learn the names, natural orders, habitats, &c. Prescription-reading, which many students imagine is easy, should not be neglected. He recommended Luce's "Latin Grammar" as an aid in translating prescriptions. Speaking of chemistry, he said this is a subject of practical, more than theoretical, knowledge, and there are classes at the University College, Cardiff, which are very useful. With regard to botany, which, whilst interesting, is really not of much use to pharmacists, there are splendid opportunities in the district of learning it practically. The outlook for pharmacists is

improving, he considered; the general public are being educated to the fact that the cheapest medicines are not the cheapest after all.

Mr. J. FERRIER then read a paper on

#### DISPENSING,

dealing with the outlines of this important subject. A good prescription for a budding dispenser is, Mr. Ferrier said—

Knowledge  
Tact  
Accuracy, partes æquales  
Cleanliness, ad lib.

Sig.: To be well applied before dispensing.

#### North Staffs Chemists' Association.

THE opening meeting of this session was held at the Roebuck Hotel, Stoke-on-Trent, on Thursday, November 14. The President (Mr. J. Averill, J.P.) was in the chair, and fifteen other members were present.

The PRESIDENT delivered an opening address in which he dealt with the recent correspondence with the Privy Council *re* the Pharmacy Bill, the membership of the Pharmaceutical Society, and Dr. Luff's addresses to the pharmaceutical students and to the students at St. Mary's Hospital. He concluded his address by referring to Lord Avebury's Early-closing Bill, expressing his opinion that chemists' hours of business are too long, and by proposing the following resolution:—

That, having regard to the communication of the Privy Council of October 25th, this Association thinks it is undesirable to proceed with the draft Pharmacy Bill at present; but it is hoped that the Bill will be pressed forward at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. WESTON POOLE seconded, and the motion was carried.

An animated discussion followed, in which Messrs. BLADES, MCKEE, TILEY, POOLE, MARSON, JONES, and others took part.

#### Reading Chemists' Association.

THE first annual meeting of this Association was held at George's Restaurant on Thursday evening, November 14. There was a fair attendance, Mr. Chas. Bradley (the President) being in the chair. Supper was served, after which business was taken. The PRESIDENT read a letter from the Pharmaceutical Society relative to the shelving of the draft Pharmacy Bill, and also one appealing for a generous support of the Benevolent Fund. Mr. G. W. HARRISON presented the annual report, which showed that there are twenty-five names on the roll. Five meetings of the Association had been held during the year. Reference was also made to the school of pharmacy in connection with the Reading College. The report of the HON. TREASURER (Mr. F. Tunbridge) showed a balance of over 2*l.* in hand. The following officers were re-elected:—President, Mr. Chas. Bradley; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. F. Tunbridge; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Geo. W. Harrison.

#### Preston Chemists' Association.

AT the meeting of this Association at the White Horse Restaurant on Thursday, November 14, the correspondence between the Pharmaceutical Society and the Privy Council *re* the Pharmacy Bill was discussed.

#### Wakefield Chemists' Association.

A FAIRLY well-attended meeting of the chemists and druggists of Wakefield was held in the Mechanics' Institute on Wednesday evening, November 20, when it was unanimously resolved to form an association for the city and district, and a provisional committee was appointed, with Mr. Judge as Secretary, to carry out the necessary arrangements. A general meeting will be held at an early date, when gentlemen from neighbouring Associations will be invited to attend.



## Legal Reports.

### Trade Law.

**What is a Shop?**—Under the Shop Hours' Regulation Act it was decided, in the King's Bench Division on November 7, that a board and trestles used for four hours a day at Merstham Station for the sale of papers was not a shop. Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son had been fined for not exhibiting a notice in a shop at Merstham, where they employed a young person, and on appeal the conviction was quashed, with costs.

**Glass-stoppering.**—We reported some time ago a case under the Employers' Liability Act (*Thompson v. City Glass-bottle Company, Limited*), in which the plaintiff obtained 50% compensation in respect to injuries inflicted in removing a disused glass-stopper machine. The Divisional Court afterwards held that the machine at the time of the accident was not plant "connected with or used in the business of the employer" within Section 1, Subsection 1, of the Act, and reversed the County Court Judge's decision. On appeal the Master of the Rolls and his colleagues, on November 18, restored the County Court decision.

### High Court Cases.

#### A QUESTION OF COMMISSION.

IN the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice on November 15, Mr. Justice Wright, sitting to try short causes, without a jury, had before him the case of the *Actien Gesellschaft für Treber Trocknung v. Jas. Norrenberg & Co.*, which was an action to recover 90% alleged to have been received by the defendants for the use of the plaintiffs. Defendants counterclaimed for commission on goods sold for plaintiffs. Mr. Dunlop Hill appeared for plaintiffs, and Mr. D. Bartley for the defendants. The plaintiffs are a company manufacturing drugs and chemicals at Cassel in Germany, and the defendants are a London firm selling drugs to the trade on commission. Defendants admitted having received the 90% in question; but their case on the counterclaim, which was taken first, was that in March, 1899, a contract was made under which they were entitled to 2 per cent. commission on orders obtained for plaintiffs. The most important order in question was one from Messrs. James Burroughs (Limited), methylators, London, for 6,000 gals. of wood naphtha. That order was obtained through a Mr. Riding, who, it appeared, also claimed commission. Mr. Jas. Norrenberg, of the defendant firm, was called, and said that he received the order in question from Messrs. Burroughs in October, 1900. He thereupon went to Cassel, to the headquarters of the plaintiff firm, but they declined to do anything but accept the order, and said they would not allow him any commission. Cross-examined, he said he had frequently done business with the plaintiff firm on terms that he was allowed 2 per cent. commission. They did not refuse to sell to him at 3s. 2d. per gal.; they only refused to pay commission. Mr. Hill (for plaintiffs) said that they strongly denied that they had promised to defendants commission on the order in question. It was a condition of the order being carried through that the defendants were not to have any commission. His Lordship said it was clear that defendants had performed certain services for plaintiffs, but they had not shown that they were entitled to commission. The order had been offered to the plaintiffs on different terms to those which they ultimately sold at, and there must be judgment for plaintiffs on the claim and also on the counterclaim, with costs.

#### SERVING A SUMMONS ON A COMPANY.

IN the King's Bench Division on November 19, a Divisional Court, consisting of the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Darling, and Mr. Justice Channell, in this case heard two appeals, under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, on behalf of Messrs. Pearks, Gunston & Tee (Limited), of milk-blended butter fame, against convictions by the Canterbury Magistrates. It was stated that the appellants carry on business at various places, the registered offices of the company being at 6 Bayer Street, Golden Lane, London. The inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act at Canterbury on June 1 bought a pound of two kinds of butter at their Canterbury shop, and as a result proceedings

were instituted because it was said that the butter contained water in excess and also boracic acid. The Magistrates convicted the appellants, on whose behalf three points were taken—viz. (1) the summons was improperly served, it having been handed to an assistant at the appellants' shop in Canterbury, instead of being served at the appellants' registered offices in London; (2) the sample was divided by the inspector into three parts before he had paid for it, therefore before the purchase was completed; and (3) the Magistrates' decision that the admixture of boracic acid is injurious to health was made under Section 6 instead of Section 3.

Mr. Macmarran, K.C., on behalf of the appellants, said he did not lay much stress upon the question as to the time of the division of the butter, but as to the service of the summons urged that in this case the service was bad on the ground that it was not served upon the secretary at the registered offices of the company in London. This, he contended, was the manner of service prescribed by the Companies Acts.

The respondent (the Canterbury inspector) was not represented.

The Lord Chief Justice said the appeal would be allowed. In his opinion the service of the summons was clearly bad. In the absence of legislation or rule lawfully made it seemed to him that service upon a corporation should be in accordance with Section 62 of the Companies Act.

The other Judges concurred, and the convictions were quashed.

#### A SUNDAY CUSTOMER.

IN the Dublin King's Bench Division on November 19, before Mr. Justice Johnson and a common jury, the case was tried of *John Brophy v. Edward J. Doyle*. The plaintiff claimed 250% damages for assault. The defendant, a druggist of Barron, co. Carlow, denied the assault, and in his defence also pleaded that the plaintiff (who is a farmer) first assaulted him and also his (defendant's) child; that the plaintiff made a disturbance at defendant's house; and defendant paid 1% into court. The plaintiff said that on Sunday, April 14, when he was returning from a meeting, he met a servant of his, who said a horse was ill, and asked him to get a prescription made up. He (plaintiff) went to Mr. Doyle's shop to get the prescription filled. He knocked, and not getting any answer he gently kicked the bottom of the door. It was then suddenly thrown open, and the defendant struck him with his fist, knocking him down. Defendant at the same time said, "You'll get no drink here." When he said he only wanted a prescription made up, defendant said, "You'll not get that either."

Defendant said when he went to the door all he did was to tell the plaintiff to "get away out of that," at the same time giving him a push. The plaintiff staggered against the friend who was with him, but did not fall. The jury awarded plaintiff 10% damages.

#### A MANAGER'S AGREEMENT.

IN the Chancery Division on November 20, Mr. Justice Eady had before him the case of *Carmichael v. Onllingford*, in which the plaintiff (trading as the Mimosa Company) sought to restrain the defendant (a former employé) from dealing in such goods as were sold by plaintiff. Mr. Verro Smith, for plaintiff, said there were two claims in the summons, viz:—

(1) To restrain the defendant from breach of a written agreement of December 1, 1900, between the plaintiff (trading as the Mimosa Company) and the defendant from being concerned, directly or indirectly, as principal, or employé, or agent, or in any capacity, from dealing in such goods as those sold by the Mimosa Company, for two years for within two miles of 158 New Bond Street or any other place in which the company might be carrying on its business as headquarters; (2) the defendant to deliver up all recipes and so on.

Mr. Smith proceeded to explain that plaintiff engaged defendant as manager, the remuneration being a minimum of 200% a year. On the termination of his engagement for any cause whatever, Mr. Cullingford was not to be concerned directly or indirectly in any business dealing in articles similar to those sold by the plaintiffs for the period or within the radius above stated. The defendant admitted that he had solicited Messrs. Truefitt, after the termination of his engagement, in respect to "bath-powder."



Mr. Mickleham, for the defendant, did not admit the breach.

Evidence was given by the plaintiff and the defendant, and by Mr. Truefitt, after which his Lordship held that the agreement was not unreasonable, and it had been broken. He therefore gave judgment for the plaintiff for an injunction on the terms claimed, with costs.

## New Companies & Company News.

**PEAL, ASHDOWN & HART (LIMITED).**—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on, amongst other businesses, that of druggists. Registered office, 10 Coleman Street, E.C.

**TWENTIETH CENTURY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY (LIMITED).** Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of makers of photographic apparatus, cameras, and materials, general storekeepers, &c. Registered offices, Charles Street, London, E.C.

**BRYAN'S (LIMITED).**—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a surgeon-dentist carried on by James Bryan at Glasgow and Ayr, and to carry on the same. Registered office, 389 Springburn Road, Glasgow.

**STILES (LIMITED).**—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at 72-74 Gray's Inn Road, W.C., or elsewhere, as "N. W. Stiles & Sons," and to carry on business [the rest is in the same terms as American Soda fountain Company (Limited) below].

**FOSTER'S DENTAL SPECIALITIES (LIMITED).**—Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in dental and surgical instruments, preparations, specialities, secret processes, patent medicines, and materials of any description, &c. Registered office, Dacre House, Arundel Street, W.C.

**BOUNAUD'S PATENTS (LIMITED).**—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the invention of J. B. G. Bonnaud for treating textile fabrics, paper, and other materials, and to manufacture and deal in (*inter alia*) waterproof goods, surgical appliances, varnishes, paints, &c. The first directors are C. R. S. Cadell (chairman), W. A. Cadell, G. E. A. Cadell, A. Browne, and F. W. Oliver (all permanent). Qualification, 100*l.* Remuneration as fixed by the company.

**LYONS' MEDICAL HALL (LIMITED).**—Registered in Dublin. Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on under the style of "Lyons' Medical Hall" at 29 and 31 High Street, Omagh, co. Tyrone, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalers, oil and colourmen, &c. The first subscribers are:—R. Lyons, High Street, Omagh, merchant; J. Lyons, Correnary, Omagh, farmer; W. I. Lyons, Helenshay, co. Down, agent; Mrs. E. G. Lyons, High Street, Omagh; D. Clements, High Street, Omagh, grocer's assistant; R. H. Lyons, High Street, Omagh, grocer's assistant; and J. J. Lyons, 5 Eglantine Place, Belfast, pharmaceutical assistant. The first directors are R. Lyons and J. Lyons. Registered office, High Street, Omagh, co. Tyrone.

**TRIMMING & Co. (LIMITED).**—Capital 750*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemist and druggist, formerly carried on by A. J. Trimming (deceased), and afterwards by the administrator of his estate at Alton, Hants, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalers, perfumers, patent-medicine vendors, tobaconists, paint and varnish merchants, &c. The first subscribers are:—A. P. Trimming, High Street, Alton, Hants, chemist's assistant; Miss A. E. Trimming, High Street, Alton, Hants; A. F. M. Downie, Alton, Hants, solicitor; E. Loe, High Street, Alton, Hants, wine-merchant; F. E. Loe, High Street, Alton, Hants, wine-merchant; H. Piggott, The Gables, Alton, Hants, professor of music; and C. Young, Alton, Hants, surveyor. No initial public issue. Registered without Articles of Association. A. P. Trimming is the first director. Registered office, 49 High Street, Alton, Hants.

**AMERICAN SODA-FOUNTAIN COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Capital 100*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on at 72-74 Gray's Inn Road, W.C., or elsewhere, the business of manufacturers of, agents for, and dealers in American soda-fountains, automatic tumblers, washers, "Monitor" seamless steel or other soda-cylinders, carbonators, hotting machinery, syphon filters and fillers, hot-soda apparatus, and soda-water supplies and accessories of every description, ironfounders, engineers, metal-workers, hardwaremen, chemists, druggists, drysalers, caterers, &c. The first subscribers are:—N. W. Stiles, 72-74 Gray's Inn Road, W.C., agent; N. R. Stiles, 72-74 Gray's Inn Road, W.C., agent; Mrs. S. E. Stiles, 2 Russell Priory, Southampton Row, W.C.; Miss M. E. Stiles, 2 Russell Priory, Southampton Row, W.C.; Miss H. M.

Stiles, 2 Russell Priory, Southampton Row, W.C.; T. Harrison, 72-74 Gray's Inn Road, W.C., manufacturer; and E. B. Clinckett, Clovelly, Boston Avenue, Southend, accountant. The first directors are N. W. Stiles and N. R. Stiles. Qualification, 10 shares. Registered office, 72-74 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

**SALT UNION (LIMITED).**—A circular has been issued by the Salt Union (Limited), submitting a scheme for the reduction of the company's capital by writing down the ordinary and preferred stock to the amount of 1,400,000*l.*, in proportions to be agreed upon by a committee of shareholders.

**ILFORD (LIMITED).**—The directors recommend a final dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares, with the addition of a bonus of 2½ per cent., making, with the interim dividend, a distribution of 12½ per cent. for the year ended October 31. The capital of the company consists of 380,000 fully paid-up 1*l.* shares, equally divided between ordinary and preference shares.

**PROGRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).**—The petition for the compulsory winding-up of this company of wholesale druggists, drysalers, and oilmen, carrying on business at Fazeley Street, Birmingham, was heard at the Birmingham County Court on November 14. After hearing counsel, Judge Whitehorne adjourned the hearing of the petition, in order that a meeting of creditors may be called to consider the desirability of a compulsory winding-up.

**NEW GUADALCAZAR QUICKSILVER MINES (LIMITED).**—The report of the directors for the year ended August 31, states that, after charging against revenue 91*l.*, the amount expended towards the reconstruction of the furnaces, and writing off 163*l.* for depreciation of machinery, buildings, furniture and tramway, there is a debit balance of 258*l.*, which, added to the debit balance of 517*l.* brought forward from last year, makes the amount to be carried forward to next year 776*l.*

**LEWIS & BURROWS (LIMITED).**—The report of the directors for the year which ended on September 30 states that while the total amount of sales has been increased, the directors regret to report that the gross profits have fallen. During the year the directors have closed the shop in Green Lanes, and transferred the fittings to one in the Wandsworth Road. It is proposed to pay upon the preference shares a further dividend of 3 per cent., making 6 per cent. for the year, and on the ordinary shares a dividend of 1½ per cent. for the year.

**BOOTS CASH CHEMISTS (EASTERN) (LIMITED).**—The report to be presented at the meeting of the shareholders on November 30 states that the trading profits for the year amount to 30,262*l.*, and the net profits are 21,091*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*, which, with balance of profits from last year (4,939*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*), makes 26,030*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* available. Dividends have already been paid of 6 per cent on preference shares (5,692*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*), and 12 per cent. per annum on ordinary shares (7,777*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*). It is now proposed to pay a dividend of 12 per cent. per annum on deferred shares (1,800*l.*), and to deal with the rest as follows:—To freehold properties reserve, 1,000*l.*; to fire-insurance fund, 1,500*l.*; management expenses for one year, including managing director's remuneration and directors' fees, free of income-tax, 750*l.*; to branch managers' (chemists) provident fund, 1,000*l.*; and carry forward 6,511*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*

## Review.

*A Synopsis of Organic Materia Medica.* By GEORGE S. V. WILLS, F.L.S., M.P.S. Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall & Co. (Limited). 2*s.* 6*d.* Interleaved.

THIS booklet gives the bones, muscles, and sinews of the subject in a compact manner, telling the part of the drug used, the botanical name and natural order of the plant, its habitat, characters, chief constituents, and preparations. Animal substances are also included, and the book is interleaved. While the book cannot and does not pretend to give Minor students all they should know in regard to materia medica, it is good for revision purposes. The author is revising his more comprehensive work, and this one is published in the interim.





**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

#### Pilula-Tribrach.

SIR,—During this month of November many things have been in a fog. Amongst them, it would appear, is our threadbare acquaintance, "pilula." I have noticed that people are often in a fog amid accent, quantity, open syllables, closed syllables, and the English habit of generally putting a "y" before "u." When first this question was raised I thought the matter too—well—too puerile to notice. But Mr. Ince, with great courtesy and condescension, has deigned to reply. I am almost sorry that he did not simply quote the line from Sammonicus, and say "scan it." Magistrates, if wise, give their decisions without their reasons. In choosing the word "flatulence" for illustration he has opened the door to the enemy to blasphemy, that is to say, to speak disrespectfully, as of the equator. The word does lend itself to a sort of metathesis, or anastrophe, and suggests "ū-flat!" I have my own little suggestion of a "perfect cure" for the present difficulty. You know when one gets a fresh (*i.e.* verdant) assistant, and you ask him to check a prescription, he comes sidling up to you, and mumbles something into your ear about a tin-can-company (tinct. camph. co.). If his name is Mister Potter, you say to him, "Well, mis. pot., will you kindly stand at the other end of the pharmacy, and clearly enunciate every syllable of that document, *in extenso*?" And so he learns to read prescriptions fluently and correctly—in time. I suggest that if any one would properly pronounce "pilula" he should stand at the end of the pharmacy, and in a clear, resonant voice, scan two or three books—or better still, the dozen—of the *Æneid*. It would be a pleasant exercise for men who have all been examined, certified, and "qualified," in the Latin tongue. He should then approach Mr. Ince's line from Sammonicus, and scan "Aut platani pilulas acri infundemus aceto;" and, my word for it, he will have no farther difficulty with "pilula." In default of this method, could one not pronounce the word by signs, like the deaf and dumb? Or, could it not be bought ready pronounced, which is the trend of "modern pharmacy"?

ANIMUS TUUS EGO. (65/27.)

#### A Proprietor's Generous Sympathies.

SIR,—Some years ago I overheard a venerable gentleman advising a young friend never to write anything to which he could not subscribe his own name. I would suggest that "Proprietor" cast off his armour-clad vestment of an anonymous name, and declare his convictions openly by re-writing his views on chemists, their duties, profits, and rights. He is sadly in need of a change of environment. I hope he will first take a turn round and fraternise a little with his customers, as his sense of fair trading has become warped into that of personal self-gain. His reference to old dispensing profits, &c., are simply ridiculous. He evidently is not a chemist. Our grievance is that manufacturers have allowed cutters and outsiders to destroy the profit upon patent medicines, and we demand to have a profit protected, or have them kept out of our establishments. I hope the day is not far distant when all who hold such sordid and one-sided ideas as "Proprietor" will be compelled to change their tune. It is in the power of chemists to do so. Our position between advertisers and the bulk of the public places the key of the situation in our hands if we only take up the offensive. I am, yours, &c.,

Llanely, November 18. MORGAN W. JAMES.

[We have further correspondence on this subject in type—EDITOR.]

#### Vaccination.

SIR,—I fear that Dr. Martindale has mistaken my meaning. It he thinks that the epithet "purulent filth" had any reference, either directly or indirectly, to the products of the lymph-manufacturers I assure him he is quite mistaken. My reference was entirely to the primary infective agency which produces cowpox, and from which the lymph stock is first of all derived. A careful study of the facts so ably set forth in the works of Dr. Creighton, Professor Crookshank, and other well-known authorities will, I am sure, convince him of the truth of my assertion. If not trespassing too much on your valuable space it may be instructive to consider the three chief sources from which lymph has been, or is, derived, and I will leave it to your readers to say if a strong *prima facie* case has not been made out against the universal practice of vaccination. First of all there is the so-called "genuine cowpox" of Jenner, which he obtained by inoculating cows with the pus obtained from the heels of horses suffering from "Grease." Upon this operation the whole superstructure of vaccination was originally raised. This theory was soon definitely discarded, especially as Jenner's own son, and many others, died from the effects of it. Secondly, there is the natural or so-called spontaneous cowpox, from which a considerable proportion of the lymph in use at the present day is derived. This variety of disease, we find, occurs of rare intervals, spontaneously, and as the direct result of milking by a man. It does not occur when a cow suckles its own calf, or where women alone are employed to milk, or when all sanitary precautions are observed. Persons vaccinated with true cowpox virus in its original virulent form develop symptoms identical in every respect with syphilis, and it is only by constant passage from arm to arm or from calf to calf that it becomes safe to use it for general vaccination purposes. The syphilitic nature of spontaneous cowpox is, I believe, hardly contested by the advocates of vaccination, and it is difficult to see how this form of lymph can protect from smallpox unless it can be proved that sufferers from contracted syphilis are also immune from it. The third source of vaccine is the septic poison of smallpox itself after it has been attenuated by its passage through the cow. Lymph thus obtained can be so cultivated from animal to animal or from arm to arm that, in time, it fails to produce the mild symptoms of inoculated smallpox. Dr. Woodville of the Inoculation Hospital in 1799 was the first to start an arm to arm inoculation of this type. That the lymph he used was really attenuated smallpox is clearly shown by the table prepared by the minority members of the Royal Commission, since several of the first patients inoculated with his lymph developed smallpox pustules. Woodville's lymph established the general practice of vaccination, and was used all over the world right down to the year 1836. Mr. Badcock and others have similarly used varicellous lymph, from which the profession has been supplied. It is my contention that the use of this form of vaccine, while it protects the individual, is bad for the community, inasmuch as, like the inoculation of old, it spreads smallpox and keeps the poison continually in the air. Dr. Creighton has shown how easy it is to cultivate vaccine lymph back to its original or untamed condition. The unsanitary area, the crowded tenement, I believe, is just the place where the air-laden poison is so retrogradely cultivated, and an epidemic of smallpox is the penalty exacted. Yours faithfully,

THE WRITER OF THE ARTICLE. (65/25.)

#### Dispensing Notes.

A section for the elucidation of difficulties and interchange of views on dispensing-problems.

#### A Dusting-powder.

Ferri oxydat. ...	...	...	...	2-0
Talci ...	...	...	...	200-0.

Can this be made up perfectly white? It is a foreign prescription, and was sent out at St. Leonards a calamine colour. It was promptly brought back, and the foreign article produced white. The customer was informed it had



been made up wrongly abroad, by omission of the iron. Would this be correct? K. (58/73.)

#### A. Fractions Lotion.

SIR,—Will some of the expert readers of the *C. & D.* kindly give me their views on the best method of dispensing this script:—

Spt. coloniensis	...	...	...	3i.
Sulphur.	...	...	...	3ss.
Acid. salicylic.	...	...	...	3j.
Ol. ricini	...	...	...	3iij.
Tr. cantharidis	...	...	...	3viii.
Aq. rosæ ad	...	...	...	3x.

ERIMUS. (60/10.)

#### Ichthyol Pessaries.

SIR,—The following prescription has been handed me:—

Pessus ichthyol. 10 % c. glycerini 3ij.

Kindly say if the stearate basis is the proper thing, and will the ichthyol mix with it?

Yours faithfully,

H. C. R. (22/24.)

[The prescription, we take it, intends to order a glyco-gelatin basis. Ichthyol is always ordered in such a basis, and answers splendidly.]

#### Legal Queries.

Before sending in a query for reply in this section see if the subject is not dealt with in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1900, pages 212-226, and pages 259-262.

52/31. *Varnish* asks: "What qualification or licence is necessary to make and sell the veterinary remedies which are protected by a trade-mark?" [If the remedies contain scheduled poisons, the maker should hold a qualification recognised by the Pharmacy Act, 1868. If they do not contain scheduled poisons, no qualification or licence is necessary.]

41/64. *Subscriber*.—If an assistant working out his month's notice cannot get to his destination by staying on till closing-time, it is customary in the trade to allow him to go earlier in the day, with full pay.

54/10. *C. W.*—See our DIARY, page 226, as to the sale of S.V.R.

54/2. *Boracis*.—Ammonium sulphocyanide is not a legal poison in Great Britain.

54/56. *G. R. F.*—If there is no covenant in the deed of purchase to the contrary, A can confine the use of his soft-water cistern to his own house. He should assure himself, however, of the conditions upon which the soft water is collected.

53/33. *Ammon. Fort.*—The payment of the subscription to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is as much a trade expense to a chemist in business as the payment of his assistant's salary, only we give more for the money. You are quite entitled to return it in the income-tax as a trade expense.

53/51. *A. B.*—If B's wife, to whom A has let a house, has not private means, and her husband pays the rent once for her, A can make him pay again.

149/19. *Hants.*—Your friend should advise the directory publishers that they incorrectly describe him, and get their acknowledgment of his protest for production, if need be.

56/31. *A Young Chemist*.—(1) In the case you mention the qualified man who hands over the poison supervises the sale. (2) Poisons in part 1 of the schedule may only be sold to persons known or introduced to the seller.

58/18. *H. T.*—A chemist and druggist is within his rights in calling his shop "pharmacy."

60/71. *Allspice*.—The use of the word "specialities" as the heading to a list of medicines—e.g., cough mixture, renders the medicines liable to stamp duty.

#### Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

16/70. *J. W.*—Cough-balsam.—The following formula has been devised from an analytical examination of the specimen forwarded, and which you say answers so splendidly:—

Morphine acetatis	...	...	...	gr. vj.
Chloroformi	...	...	...	3iij.
Ess. menth. pip.	...	...	...	3ij.
Vin. ipecac.	...	...	...	3vj.
Pulv. tragacanthi	...	...	...	gr. xv.
Ext. glycyrrh. liq.	...	...	...	3iiss.
Syrupi	...	...	...	3iv.
Alcohol (95-per-cent.) ad	...	...	...	3xij.

M.S.A.

The dose of the above mixture for an adult is a teaspoonful three times a day in water.

33/23, *Boadacea*; 14/16, *Tussi*.—The cough-mixture formula, "16/70 J. W." above, meets your requirements.

46/31. *J. W. M.*—Camphor-ball, prepared with paraffin:—

White vaseline	...	...	...	3viii.
Hard paraffin...	...	...	...	3v.
Camphor-flowers	...	...	...	3ij.
Ess. oil of almonds	...	...	...	℥xv

Shave the hard paraffin into thin pieces, melt in a water-bath, add the white vaseline, and, when liquid, remove from the source of heat, add the camphor and oil of almonds, and stir till dissolved. When about to set pour into the boxes.

115/29. *Zemo*.—Indian Cerate as sold in Yorkshire:—

White wax	...	...	...	3viii.
Olive oil	...	...	...	3xl.
Camphor	...	...	...	3ij.
Lead acetate	...	...	...	3i.
Prepared chalk	...	...	...	3viii.

Mix.

253/10. *Digestive*.—(1) Distemper-powder for Dogs, as your sample:—

Potass. nitrat.	...	...	...	3iv.
Sulph. nig.	...	...	...	3ij.
Antim. nig.	...	...	...	3ij.
Pulv. glycyrrh.	...	...	...	3iv.
Pulv. anisi	...	...	...	3ij.

Mix.

Dose: From 20 to 60 gr.

(2) The Digestive Syrup ("Pharmaceutical Formulas," page 605) may be given three times a day unless it causes a looseness in the bowels, when the frequency of the doses should be diminished. It is not an appropriate remedy for children.

40/1. *Cheshire*.—(1) The quinine-and-iron mixture should be made with aq. chloroformi in place of plain water, or contain  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of glycerin in each 6-oz. bottle. (2) The chief soluble substance likely to be found in Calais sand is salt, but the sharp particles might have an irritating action if taken internally. If your query were a little more definite we could advise you better.

46/38. *Qualified, but not an M.P.S.*—Thanks for your letter. Where and when was the case you refer to?

45/70. *Medealf*.—An article on chilblains in the *C. & D.*, February 9, of this year, gives suggestions as to the best remedies.

51/48. *C. & D.*—The best way that you, situated in Sheffield, can qualify yourself as a metallurgical assayer is to get instruction in Firth College in chemical analysis, assaying, and metallurgy.

51/34. *Remijia* can get all particulars in regard to qualification for "first aid to the injured" by applying to



St. John Ambulance Association, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.

51/69. *Tarazacum*.—The Lanoline Toilet-cream ("Pharmaceutical Formulas," page 9) may be used all the year round. It may be applied after washing, and allowed to remain for a few seconds only, in which case the benefit is not so marked as when it is allowed to stay ten minutes.

47/51. *Southwick*.—Your influenza-mixture causes dryness of the throat through having belladonna in it. Omit the tincture, and put in an extra 5ij. of spt. æther. nit.

52/18. *J. C.*—Blacklead may be washed off with a mixture of one part methylated spirit and two parts water.

### Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

- 63/12. Makers of Varilat rubber stockings.  
63/69. Address of maker of Thompson's potash.  
60/57. Makers of "Sea Foam Witch Hazel Cream" in tubes.  
59/57. Locust exterminator, in the form of a bomb: where obtainable, or who makes?

### Coming Events.

Notices of forthcoming meetings are inserted in this section free of charge. Secretaries should send such notices to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., so that they may be received not later than Wednesday of the week of publication; if later, by telegram to "Chemicus London."

#### Saturday, November 23.

*London College of Pharmacy*. Smoking-concert at Alexandra Hotel, Clapham Common, at 8 P.M. Mr F. W. Gamble will preside.

#### Monday, November 25.

*Society of Arts*, John Street, Adelphi, W.C., at 8 P.M. Cantor lecture (1) by Mr. W. Jago on "The Chemistry of Confectioners' Materials and Processes."

*Wolverhampton and District Chemists' Association*. Meeting. A paper will be read on "Pharmacopœia Notes."

#### Wednesday, November 27.

*Society of Arts*, John Street, Adelphi, W.C., at 8 P.M. Dr. Gordon Parker on "Leather for Bookbinding."

*Nottingham and Notts Chemists' Association*, Albert Hotel, at 9 P.M. Mr. A. R. Bennett on "Some Curious Points in the Laws affecting Chemists and the Sale of Drugs."

*Public and Poor-law Dispensers' Association*, St. Bride's Institute, Ludgate Circus, E.C., at 8 P.M. Mr. Lindessy will read a paper on "Glass Manufacture and Glass Bottles."

*Society of Chemical Industry* (Nottingham Section), Municipal Technical College, Derby, at 7 P.M. Mr. L. Archbutt will read "A Note on Rosin-grease," and Dr. E. Stiasny "A Note on the Analysis of Chrome-tanned Leather."

#### Thursday, November 28.

*Optical Society*, Technical Institute, Leonard Street, E.C., at 8 P.M. Lecture by Professor Sylvanus P. Thompson on "The Optical and Physical Properties of Mica."

*Chemists' Assistants' Association*, 73 Newman Street, W., at 9 P.M. Mr. T. Edward Lescher on "Pharmacy in the Far East."

#### Monday, December 2

*Society of Chemical Industry* (London Section), Burlington House, E.C., at 8 P.M. Messrs. H. E. Burgess and J. F. Child on "The Lemon-oil Industry"; Mr. J. W. Hinchley on "Separation of Materials of Different Specific Gravity."

A MEETING is to be held on Wednesday, November 27, at the Holborn Viaduct Hotel, E.C., at 3 P.M., for the purpose of considering the formation of a Metropolitan Chemists' Association. London chemists are being invited by circular.

### Deaths.

CANDLER.—The death has occurred in Paris of Mr. Joseph Thomas Candler, for many years in business as a chemist at 30 High Street, Margate. Mr. Candler, who was one of the oldest tradesmen of Margate, had attained the age of 85 years. On relinquishing business a few years ago Mr. Candler went to reside in Paris, where he had family connections. The funeral took place at Margate on November 16.

CROOK.—At Southport, on November 12, Mr. Charles Crook, chemist and druggist, formerly of Mirfield. Aged 62.

DUFFY.—On November 2, at his residence, Garden Street, Ballina, co. Mayo, Mr. Christopher M. Duffy, pharmaceutical chemist, aged 25 years. Deceased served his apprenticeship in the Medical Hall, Castlebar, afterwards taking charge of the Medical Hall, George Street, Limerick. Six months ago his health gave way, and he returned to his parents' home, where he died. The funeral took place on November 4, all the shops in the town being shuttered as a mark of respect.

GELDART.—On November 8, at Liverpool, Mr. John Geldart, chemist and druggist. Aged 53

HOPKINS.—At Hamilton Terrace, N.W., on November 10, Mr. Thomas Hopkins, pharmaceutical chemist. Aged 77.

NICHOLLS.—At Colchester, last week, the death took place of the wife of Mr. T. L. Nicholls, chemist and druggist, proprietor of the Essex Drug-store, Duke Street, Colchester.

PARRY.—At Wrexham, on November 18, Mr. Lewis Parry, chemist and druggist. Aged 50. Mr. Parry was for thirty years assistant to Dr. Edwin Davies, of Wrexham, and two years ago he opened a pharmacy in Hope Street.

PORTER.—The death of Mr. Wm. D. Porter, M.P.S.I., occurred quite suddenly on November 14, at his residence, Phibsboro Road, Dublin, from apoplexy, he having been about his business during the day. Mr. Porter served on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland for the past three years, and was an active member of the Reception-committee, British Pharmaceutical Conference. Mr. Porter served his apprenticeship with Mr. Samuel Boyd, Mary Street, Dublin, and some twelve years ago opened a pharmacy in Phibsboro. He was about 45 years of age, and leaves a widow and three young children.

REDDISH.—On November 6, at Salford, Mr. Augustus Frederick Reddish, chemist and druggist, late of Beaumaris.

ROBINSON.—At Oldham, on October 25, Mr. Stanley Robinson, chemist and druggist. Aged 49.

SKINNER.—On September 23, of typhoid, at Balmoral, near Pretoria, South Africa, Mr. Gedwin John Skinner, pharmaceutical chemist, formerly of Seaton, Devon.

SUTHERLAND.—At Kinrara, Helensturg, N.B., Mary Alice Belk, wife of Mr. James R. Sutherland, Resident representative in Scotland of Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds.

AN Englishman gentleman, a few years since, having attempted in vain to procure from half the taverns in Paris a real English plum-pudding according to his receipt, and having undertaken to procure one, to gratify the curiosity of his French friends, bethought himself of the following expedient:—As the Parisian cooks would exercise their own judgment, adding or diminishing from his rule, he determined to apply to an apothecary, who should make his pudding in a mortar, and weigh everything with scrupulous precision. He therefore converted his receipt into medical Latin, and his quantities into troy-weight, and signed his prescription with the name of the celebrated John Hunter. The honest Frenchman duly executed his order, which perplexed his professional sagacity not a little. Whether it was for a wound or a disease he could not tell, and was extremely puzzled whether to bottle it or spread it upon leather. A brother of the pestle coming into his shop was appealed to, who, having no small share of the confidence and vivacity of his countrymen, pronounced decidedly that it was not a cataplasm, but a *remède*, which he had frequently administered in cases of the lockjaw. The pudding was therefore ticketed "Enema," and the apothecary, who had been enjoined punctuality, made his arrangements accordingly, and was himself the bearer of it, in order to be of use to his patient.—*Times*, November 20, 1801.



## Trade Report.

**NOTICE TO BUYERS.**—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. : November 21.

THE market tone continues to rule quiet, but several important staples are moving upwards. At the auctions of cinchona on Tuesday there was a good demand at fully previous prices, and this fact, together with the small shipments of bark for the first half of the month, has given quinine a steadier feeling. American peppermint oil has advanced again with a fair business, and cod-liver oil is well maintained at last week's prices. Shellac has been excited at times, and is again considerably higher. Quicksilver has been slightly reduced, but mercurials are unaltered. The following are the principal changes of the week, including those recorded at the drug-auctions:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Aloes (Cape)	Menthol	Balsam (Tolu)	Buchu
Benzols	Saffron	Chillies	Oil, bergamot
Canary-seed		Ipecacuanha	Oil, pepper-
Colocynth			mint (Jap.)
Dragon's-blood			c.i.f.
Gambier			Quicksilver
Ginger (Cochin)			Sarsaparilla
Oil, coconut			(Lima)
Oil, cod-liver			
Oil, peppermint			
(Amer.)			
Oil, juniper			
Senna (fine)			
Shellac			

### Arrivals.

The following drugs, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from November 14 to November 20, inclusive:—Balsams (@ Hamburg), 20 cs.; benzoin (@ Singapore), 80; bromides (@ Hamburg), 20; camphor (@ Hamburg), 300 cs., 64 tubs (@ Kobe), 556 cs.; canary-seed, 216 tons, 180 bags; cardamoms, 111; caraway-seed, 495; castor oil (@ Calcutta) 1,346 cs., (@ Antwerp) 14 brls.; chamomiles, 21; cinchona, (@ Amsterdam) 575, (@ Ceylon) 152; cinnamon oil, 2 cs.; citronella oil, 40 cks., 3 pkgs.; coca-leaves, 100; cocoa butter, 96 lbs.; coriander-seed, 517 bags; cumin-seed, 50; drugs (@ Monte Video), 54; eucalyptus oil (Amst.), 31; gum mastich, 10; gum sandarac, 123; honey (Austral.), 25 cs.; jalap, 11; lime-juice (W.I.), 30 pns.; lycopodium (@ St. Petersburg), 5; nux vomica, 300; opium (@ Smyrna), 235; orris (Mor.), 76; peppermint oil, (@ Hamburg) 10, (@ Yokohama) 30; pimento, 324; quicksilver (Ital.), 500; quinine (@ Amst.) 25 cs.; "roots," rhubarb, 64, (@ Marseilles), 19; saffron, 1; sarsaparilla (@ N.Y.), 30; shellac, 299; button lac, 434; soy, 195; sugar of milk (Ital.), 17; tamarinds (@ Calcutta) 150, (@ Madras) 30; wax, bees' (@ Natal), 4, (Morocco), 21, (W. C. Africa), 78.

### London Cinchona Auctions.

The following dates have been fixed for next year's auctions in London:—

January 14	July 29.
February 11.	August 19
March 11	September 23.
April 15	October 21.
May 22	November 18.
June 24	December 16.

## Heavy Chemicals.

General business at all the principal centres of the heavy-chemical market continues practically of an unchanged character from that given in recent reports. A somewhat quiet feeling is consequently the main feature, whilst values are steadily and for the most part maintained at unchanged rates. Business in regard to forward requirements is very fair.

**ALKALI PRODUCE.**—There is little of change either as regards the all-round demand or prices to be noted in this branch. Exports certainly are not so heavy as they were, but, all things considered, there is little room for complaint.

**BENZOLS**, although rather quieter, are still fairly active. Prices are a shade higher, and firm thereat. For 90 per cent., figure is now 10*d.* to 10½*d.*, and for 50 per cent., 9½*d.*

**SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.**—Steady, at nominally the same prices as last quoted. Advancing tendency, however, still exists.

**RECOVERED SULPHUR.**—In brisk request, and somewhat scarce. Price is, therefore, firm, at 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 5*l.* per ton, free on rails, in bags.

**SULPHOCYANIDES** are neglected, and values still rule very low. Ammonium, 95 per cent., 6*d.* per lb.; barium, 95 per cent., 4*d.* per lb.; and potassium, 7½*d.* to 7¾*d.* per lb.

**BROWN ACETATE OF LIME**, owing to continued strong demand, is somewhat scarce. Value is firmer, at 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 5*l.* 15*s.* per ton, c.i.f.

**ZINC SALTS** are not moving so briskly as of late, and prices are therefore somewhat easier. Zinc chloride solution, 100° Tw., 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 10*s.* per ton. Zinc-sulphate crystals, 6*l.* to 6*l.* 5*s.* per ton.

**PHOSPHORUS** continues in steady demand, with values unchanged. Wedges, 2*s.* per lb., and amorphous, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 7*d.* per lb.

**PEARL HARDENING.**—In steady request, at unaltered figures of 60*s.* to 67*s.* 6*d.* per ton, free on board or free on rails, in ordinary casks.

## Liverpool Drug Market.

Liverpool, November 20.

**CASTOR OIL.**—The *Workman* has arrived with 1,420 cases, and, owing to the action of weak holders, price has declined to 3¾*d.* from the quay, store parcels being held for 3½*d.* to 3¾*d.* per lb. Madras, in barrels, is offering at 3*d.* per lb. First-pressure English and French is obtainable at 3*d.*, and second-pressure at 2½*d.* Very little business is passing in barrel oil at the moment.

**CANARY-SEED.**—Considerable movement has taken place during the week, and several hundred bags of good bright Turkish have changed hands at 34*s.* 6*d.* to 35*s.*, and now 37*s.* per quarter is asked. There are indications that there will be a further upward move in the near future. Two hundred bags of River Plate seed realised 29*s.*, and now holders of this grade are asking 33*s.* per quarter.

**QUILLATA-BARK.**—Further sales are reported at 12*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

**SCAMMONY-ROOT.**—A sale of 5 tons is reported at 25*s.* per cwt.

**AFRICAN GINGER.**—For sound root 40*s.* per cwt. continues to be asked, both on the spot and to arrive.

**BEESEX, CHILIAN.**—Slightly easier for the lower grades, 6*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* per cwt. now being the figures, according to quality.

**LIME-JUICE (W.I.).**—A sale of 10 puncheons, a recent import, is reported at 1*s.* 1*d.* per gal.

**SULPHATE OF COPPER.**—Very firm, at 22*l.* per ton, with a strong upward tendency.

**ACACIA SORTS.**—Holders are very firm in their views. Values for hard to soft Soudan sorts range from 37*s.* 6*d.* to 56*s.* per cwt., according to grade.

**LINSEED OIL.**—Firm at 33*s.* 6*d.* to 34*s.* per cwt., according to quality, in export casks.

**TURPENTINE** is steadily held at 27*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

**POTASHES** are held for 25*s.* 3*d.* to 25*s.* 6*d.*, and pearlashes 40*s.* per cwt. Very little business is passing.

## American Drug Market.

New York, November 12.

Business is brisk in all departments of the drug-trade, and an excellent season's business is generally looked for. Beyond the unexpected decline in quinine, fluctuations are not important, and are mainly due to natural causes.

**ASAETIDA.**—The firmness in the London market is not yet reflected here. The better grades are obtainable at 22*c.* to 25*c.* per lb.

**BALSAM PERU** is easier, at \$1.30, demand having slackened.

**BUCHU.**—Good quality are slow of sale at 22*c.*, and prime green at 24½*c.* per lb., for short.

**COCAINE.**—Competition between makers has forced the price for bulk down to \$5, at which price profit is almost nil.



CUBEBs are quiet, and selling at 10½c. up, according to quality and holder.

GINGER, JAMAICA.—Supplies are diminishing, and unbleached, after selling at 9c., has been advanced to 9½c. Bleached is firm, at 11½c. to 12½c.

GOLDEN SEAL (HYDRASTIS) is quiet, at 52c. to 54c. per lb.

JALAP.—Stocks are materially reduced, but 12½c. will still buy.

OIL OF PEPPERMINT.—\$1.75 is now inside, with the tendency upward, though some dealers refuse to purchase, in anticipation of lower prices. In view of the fact that the crop is only about one-third the normal, and supplies carried over from former years are not very heavy, this anticipation does not seem likely to be realised. Most dealers anticipate a \$2 market.

OPIMUM has declined to \$3.05, but demand has not improved.

QUININE.—German makers announced, on November 8, a decline of 2c., and domestic manufacturers followed suit. The reduction was not expected, and the market has been somewhat demoralised. Second hands now quote 26½c. to 27c., but will not sell freely. Manufacturers quote on a basis of 27c.

WILD-CHERRY BARK is scarce, and only small parcels are obtainable, for which 7c. to 9c. are asked.

## German Drug Market.

*Hamburg, November 19.*

OUR drug-market is very quiet and shows little business, only a few articles meeting with interest.

ALOE.—Cape is very firm, and held at 70m. per 100 kilos.

AGAR-AGAR is dearer, spot being held at 410m. per 100 kilos.

CITRIC ACID is very firm, with an advancing tendency at 237m. per 100 kilos.

CAMPOR.—Refined is quiet; the factories ask 435m., and second-hand holders 430m. per 100 kilos.

CANTHARIDES are firm at from 500m. to 510m. per 100 kilos.

ERGOT is firm, and scarce. Spanish is quoted 370m., and Russian 355m. per 100 kilos.

KOLA is quoted 40m. to 50m. per 100 kilos.

MENTHOL for spot delivery is firmly held at 33m., and forward 28m. per kilo.

QUININE is dull of sale at 39m. per kilo.

SENEGAL is quoted to-day at 500m. per 100 kilos.

SHELLAC continues very firm, with second orange at 265m. per 100 kilos.

COD-LIVER OIL is firmer, non-congealing oil being quoted 68m. per barrel.

CASTOR OIL without demand; first-pressing in barrels is quoted 67m. spot.

STAR-ANISE OIL is firm at 11m. per kilo.

PEPPERMINT OIL, HGH, is quoted 8½m. per lb., and Japanese ditto 8½m. per kilo.

## Cablegrams.

SMYRNA, November 20:—The sales for the week ending Wednesday amount to 120 cases at from 7s. 10d. to 8s. 5d. per lb., f.o.b. Market is steady.

HAMBURG, November 21, 3.30 P.M.:—American oil of peppermint is advancing, 8.50m. per lb. now being asked. Santonin is firmer, and an advance is probable. Turpentine is dearer at 55½m.

NEW YORK, November 21:—Business here is good. Opium is active at \$3 per lb. Rio ipacacuanha is lower at \$2.60 per lb., and Cartagena at \$1.55 per lb. Balsam tolu is firmer at 33c. per lb. American oil of peppermint is advancing, and \$1.80 per lb. is now quoted for pure oil in bulk. Buchu is easier at 21c. per lb. Refined spermaceti is lower at 22c. per lb. Jamaica ginger is 10c. per lb. higher.

## London Markets.

ANISEED.—Levantine is very firm at from 23s. to 30s. per cwt., gross for net c. and f. In auction 50 bags Russian were held at 22s. 6d.

ARROWROOT.—At auction on Wednesday good Natal sold at 6½d. to 6¾d. per lb.

CHAMOMILES.—Brown flowers are quoted 45s., and fair No. 1 at 67s. per cwt., c.i.f.

CINCHONA.—At auction on Tuesday the small supply of 1,782 packages was offered, the bulk of which again consisted of Calisaya. There was a good demand, principally for the United States, and everything was practically sold at the previous auction rates, the average unit being 1¾d., against 1¾d. at the last Amsterdam auction.

The following table shows the quantities of bark offered and sold:—

	Packages offered.	Packages sold.
Calisaya cinchona (95 with-drawn)...	1,007	912
East Indian cinchona ...	399	328
West Coast African cinchona	198	198
Ceylon cinchona ...	175	146
Cuprea cinchona ...	3	—
	1,782	1,584

The following figures show the approximate quantities of bark purchased by the principal buyers:—

	Lbs.
The American and Italian factories ...	90,574
The Imperial quinine factory ...	35,482
Messrs. Howards & Sons ...	27,496
The Paris factory ...	15,900
The Brunswick factory ...	2,620
The Mannheim and Amsterdam factories ...	1,160
Druggists, &c. ...	37,471
Total quantity sold ...	210,703
Bought in or withdrawn ...	34,498
Total quantity offered ...	245,201

The following prices were paid:—

WEST COAST AFRICAN.—Fair quill, 6¾d. to 6½d.; broken quill and chips, 6¾d. to 7½d. per lb.

SOUTH AMERICAN.—Bolivian cultivated Calisaya, 6¾d. to 8½d. and rich, 9½d. to 10½d. per lb.

CEYLON.—Officialis, renewed chips and shavings, 5½d. to 6d.; renewed Ledgeriana chips, 4¾d.; Succirubra stem chips, 3¾d.; and renewed, 6d.

EAST INDIAN.—Ledgeriana, stem chips, 4¾d.; hybrid, 4½d.; and renewed, 3¾d. Succirubra, stem chips and shavings, 3¾d. to 3½d.; branch, 2½d. to 3¾d.; fair to good root, 3½d. to 4¾d.; renewed stem chips and shavings, 3¾d. to 3½d. per lb.

The shipments from Java for the first half of November amount to 365,000 Amst. lbs., against 535,000 Amst. lbs. last year. In the drug-auction 94 serons Crown bark offered, but nothing sold publicly, a bid of 6¾d. being refused for fair bright Huanoco quill, 7d. being wanted. For fair Loxa 1s. 6d. was rejected, 1s. 7d. being the price. From another catalogue 4 serons sound Huanoca sold at 6½d., and damaged at 6d. per lb.

COCOA BUTTER.—The auctions to be held at Amsterdam on December 3 next will consist of 75 tons Van Houten's, 1 ton Helm, 13 tons De Jong, 6 tons Betke, and 8 tons Mignon, while in London on the same date 80 tons Cadbury's brand will be offered.

CONDURANGO is offered from Hamburg at 35s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

GALLS.—Chinese are slow of sale on the spot, but for arrival several hundred piculs have been sold at 53s. c.i.f. Persian blue are firm at from 67s. 6d. to 70s., but buyers are now well supplied. Greens have sold up to 62s. 6d. per cwt., and whites have again been advanced to 57s. 6d. For blue Aleppo galls from 65s. 6d. to 67s. 6d. per cwt. is quoted, and green at from 57s. 6d. to 59s. 6d. c. and f. Morea Crown galls are cheaper in Trieste, owing to a fairly good stock left from last year. 23s. gross for net c. and f. is quoted.

GAMBIER.—Cubes continue scarce and dearer, with business at 37s. 6d. per cwt.

GUINEA GRAINS.—For shipment from Hamburg in about a fortnight a parcel is offered at 53s. per cwt., c.i.f.

GUM ARABIC.—In Bombay descriptions good yellowish Ghatti has changed hands privately at 23s., middling at 15s. 6d., and ordinary at 11s. 6d. per cwt. In so-called Persian insoluble sorts business has been done at 18s. for bold amber description. In auction 20 bales small pale to amber Turkey sorts were held for 39s. per cwt.

INSECT-FLOWERS.—A report from Trieste dated November 16, states that the demand at present is small, as there is very little consumption during the winter months, but it is possible that American and other buyers will have to make purchases shortly. The quotations on the above date for (1900) open flowers were 76s., and 80s. for 1901 ditto, c. and f. The arrivals during October amounted to 380 cwt., and the sales to 250 cwt.

JUNIPER BERRIES.—It is reported that the crop in Austria-



Hungary has been a failure this year, and in Italy there has been so much rain in many districts that a large portion is not fit for export; 10s. per cwt., c. and f., gross for net, is quoted from Trieste.

MALE FERN ROOT is offered at 21s. per cwt., c.i.f., for autumn dug.

MENTHOL.—In auction 4 cases of Nippon-brand crystals had been sold privately at 14s. 6d. The market is firmer at from 14s. 9d. to 15s. for Kobayashi, spot.

OIL, BERGAMOT.—Prices come easier from Messina, new crop offering in one quarter at 7s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

OIL, CASTOR.—On the spot small sales of Calcutta seconds are reported at 3½d. per lb.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—A fair business is being done at from 66s. to 70s. c.i.f., per barrel, according to brand and quantity. Already a report is current that the new fishing will probably be later than usual this year, and that old oil must advance still further. Our Bergen correspondent writes on November 16, that the cod-liver oil market is quiet but firm. The last sale of Lofoten non-freezing oil was at 63s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen, but there is no more to be had at this figure, holders now asking 64s. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 12,136 ½-barrels, against 8,972 barrels at the same date last year.

OIL, JUNIPER has advanced considerably owing to the small crop of berries, and the article is likely to remain firm during the season.

OIL, ORANGE, of the new crop is quoted 5s. c.i.f., and upwards for *sweet*.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—A considerable business has been done this week in American H.G.H. oil at 8s. 9d. to 8s. 10½d., per lb., spot, and there are further buyers at this figure, but 9s. is now lowest. New York quotes 9s. 6d. c.i.f. Japanese dementholised is lower at 3s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

OPIUM.—A fair amount of Persian has been disposed of on the spot at 10s. 6d. per lb. for fine quality, and for future delivery there are sellers at 10s. 3d. to 10s. 6d., according to position.

SMYRNA, November 8.—Opium is quiet, the sales amounting to 15 cases of Dutch grades (*à la visite*) at 8s. 7d. to 8s. 8d.; 15 cases bought on talequale examining conditions at 8s. 5d. to 8s. 6d. The weather keeps favourable for the autumn sowings. Nevertheless, sellers are tenacious over good qualities, whereas for common current talequale they are willing to sell largely at about 8s. 1d. to 8s. 3d. The arrivals to date amount now to 2,592 cases, against 3,317 cases at same period last year.

QUICKSILVER was reduced last week to 8l. 17s. 6d. per bottle. Mercurials are unaltered.

QUININE.—The small shipments of bark from Java for the first half of November have imparted a steadier feeling to this market, but as there are few sellers at present prices, little business has been done. Good German sulphate in bulk has sold at from 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 1¾d. for December, 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 1¾d. for March, and 1s. 1½d. for May. The market closes quiet, with sellers at 1s. 1¾d. for prompt.

SEEDS exhibit no change in values, with the exception of *Canary* which is considerably dearer owing to the hardening of the price in Turkey. A good business has been done during the week at prices rising from 31s. 6d. to 34s. 6d. per quarter. We quote *Cumin* 24s. to 25s. per cwt. for Morocco; *Coriander* 10s. to 10s. 6d. per cwt.; *Caranays* 21s. to 23s. per cwt.; *Anise* 22s. 6d. per cwt. for Russian; *Fenugreek* 7s. 6d. to 8s. for Morocco.

SHELLAC.—An advance of 8r. in the Calcutta price of TN (now 75r.), and small shipments from that port for the first half of the month, has established a further considerable advance in this market. Several thousand cases changed hands at the end of last week, including November delivery, 137s. 6d.; December, 137s. 6d. to 138s.; January, 138s. to 139s. 6d.; and March, 139s. to 140s. This week, however, there has been less excitement, and on Wednesday there was a decline of about 5s. per cwt. owing to sellers wishing to realise, but no business was reported. For arrival 135s., c.i.f., has been paid for March shipment. In auction 383 cases offered, of which 138 sold at an advance of about 25s. compared with the previous auction. Good bright second Orange sold at 134s.; small reddish bright, 130s. to 132s.;

red, 128s. to 129s.; blocky and cakey, 126s. to 127s.; and block, 121s.; good blocky Garnet (15 cases), 110s. Of Button, 205 cases offered, of which 190 sold at 125s. to 126s. for ordinary firsts, 121s. for resinous, and cakey; and blocky firsts, 118s. to 120s. per cwt. The shipments from Calcutta for the first half of the month show a comparative deficiency of 9,000 cwt., the total to all parts being 1,500 cwt., against 10,500 cwt. a year ago.

SPICES.—The interest this week has centred in Zanzibar *Cloves*, which have risen about ½d. per lb. owing to speculative purchases made on the strength of the report that the crop will not exceed 65,000 bales. The price on Wednesday for March-May delivery was 4½d. per lb. At auction this week Cochin *Ginger* was steady, and firmly held. Dull rough mixed scrag sold at 45s. 6d. per cwt., but the other descriptions were bought in; bold cut at 100s., medium at 75s. and small at 57s. 6d. to 65s. per cwt. Bright boldish Calicut brown rough was bought in at 50s., and unsorted at 55s. per cwt. Jamaica was held for higher prices than were bid. Japan sold at 44s. for dull rough limed. *Pimento* steady, ordinary sold at 3½d., and good at 3½d. per lb. Ordinary Zanzibar *Chillies* mixed weathered, were bought in at 40s. per lb., but Nyassaland sold at 51s. to 52s. for good red picked. Fine bold Natal *Capsicums* sold at 77s. per cwt. *Mace* sold at 1s. 4½d. per lb. for small pale wormy, middling red was bought in at 1s. 7d., and pickings at 1s. 4d. per lb. *Cassia lignea* was withdrawn at 44s. per cwt. for recent import. *Pepper* firm, but quiet, light Malacca black sold at 5½d. to 5½d. per lb.; Alleppy, Lampong and Singapore were all bought in at 6d. per lb. There are sellers of Singapore to arrive at 6½d. for January-March steamer. Good Singapore white sold at 9½d. to 9½d. per lb. Business is doing privately in fair Singapore on the spot at 9½d., and in Penang at 8½d. per lb.

### London Drug-auctions.

"Goods not previously offered" comprised the auctions to-day, and there was a fair demand for them. Cape aloes was 2s. dearer compared with previous rates. Benzoin was slow of sale and neglected, halsam of tolu was easier, and so were huchu-leaves. Cardamoms were about steady, and colocynth was dearer. Dragon's-blood advanced quite 20s., Rio ipecac. was easier, and Cartagena was neglected. Rhubarb was all bought in, and senna sold at full-up rates, fine being dearer. Jamaica beeswax was unchanged. The following table shows the goods offered and sold, the asterisk denoting private sales:—

Offered Sold		Offered Sold	
<b>Aloes—</b>		<b>Oil—</b>	
Cape .....	25 ... 25	anise, star.....	17 ... 0
Curacao.....	59 ... 59	hay (W.I.) .....	2 ... 0
Ambergris.....	5 ... 1	cananga.....	1 ... 0
Aniseed (Russ.) ..	50 ... 0	cassia.....	30 ... 0
Aniseed (star) .....	1 ... 0	cinnamon .....	10 ... 0
Balsam tolu .....	74 ... 20	eucalyptus .....	20 ... 4*
<b>Benzoin—</b>		lime (W.I.) .....	2 ... 0
Sumatra .....	98 ... 32	orange .....	1 ... 0
Buchu .....	38 ... 2	peppermint (Jap.)	9 ... 0
Calumba .....	62 ... 55	rose (E.I.).....	3 ... 1
Canella alba .....	16 ... 0	ylang-ylang .....	1 ... 1
Cannahis indica ...	4 ... 0	Orris (Mor.) .....	4 ... 0
Cardamoms .....	138 ... 129	Prayer-heads .....	1 ... 0
Cascara sagrada ..	100 ... 0	Rhubarb .....	54 ... 0
Chillies .....	20 ... 0	Saffron .....	1 ... 0
Cinchona .....	110 ... 6	Sandalwood .....	2 ... 0
Colocynth .....	4 ... 3	Sarsaparilla .....	48 ... 4
Coca-leaves .....	9 ... 2	Senega .....	4 ... 0
Coriander-seed.....	45 ... 0	<b>Senna—</b>	
Coto-bark .....	1 ... 1	Alexandrian	
Damiana .....	2 ... 0	(pods) 5 ... 5	
Dragon's-blood.....	5 ... 5	Tinnevely .....	525 ... 511
Elemi.....	21 ... 0	Soy.....	50 ... 0
Ergot.....	15 ... 5*	Squills .....	14 ... 14
Golden-seal root ...	1 ... 0	Strophanthus .....	40 ... 0
Gum acacia .....	111 ... 0	Tonga-root .....	1 ... 0
Honey (Australian)	120 ... 0	Vanilla .....	1 ... 0
Jamaica.....	92 ... 44	<b>Wax (bees')—</b>	
<b>Ipecacuanha—</b>		Australian .....	3 ... 0
Cartagena.....	49 ... 0	East Indian .....	18 ... 0
Rio .....	53 ... 16	Jamaica.....	13 ... 13
Jalap .....	50 ... 5	Morocco.....	9 ... 0
Jamboul-powder ...	1 ... 0	Seychelles .....	1 ... 1
Kola .....	9 ... 9	Spanish.....	6 ... 0
Menthol.....	4 ... 4*	Zanzibar .....	105 ... 19
Musk (Cahardine)	1 ... 0	<b>Wax—Carnauba...</b>	
Myrrh .....	2 ... 0	Japanese .....	
		20 ... 0	



**ALOES.**—A parcel of 25 cases *Cape* sold with good competition at irregular, but about 2s. dearer, rates than those obtained at the previous auction. Fine bright hard sold cheaply at 35s.; good bright ditto, 36s. 6d. to 35s.; slightly drossy, 33s. 6d.; dullish and slightly softish, 29s.; and very dull, at 26s. 6d. per cwt. Of *Curaçao* (the only other description offered) 60 boxes, imported about fourteen years ago, were offered and sold, at from 27s. to 28s. for good livery, 21s. for black capey, and 17s. to 17s. 6d. for dark brown and drossy mixed.

**BALSAM TOLU.**—Easier. Of a string of 74 cases in large tins 20 cases of good hard dry sold at 1s. 3d.; for slightly drossy 1s. 1d. was refused.

**BENZON.**—Neglected in auction, although privately there has been a good business recently, fine Sumatra being scarce. Twenty cases of medium Sumatra seconds, with small almonds and partly false packed, sold at from 5l. 12s. 6d. to 5l. 17s. 6d. per cwt., and for 12 cases good fair seconds 7l. was paid. Good seconds, well packed with small and medium almonds, were limited at 7l. 10s. No Palembang or Siam gum offered.

**BUCHU.**—As already noted, large arrivals, direct from Cape Town, have taken place in the United States so that limits in auction were about 1d. lower, fair to good round green leaf being held at 10½d. per lb., and for a few bales of yellowish and stalky 9d. was paid.

**CALUMBA.**—Small to bold bright yellow washed was bought in at 60s per cwt.; 55 bags of small to bold natural sorts, slightly wormy and sea-damaged, sold at from 8s. 6d. to 9s. per cwt.

**CANNABIS INDICA.**—For greyish and stalky tops 2s. 3d. was wanted.

**CARDAMOMS.**—In fair demand at steady rates, fine being slightly dearer. The following prices were paid:—Ceylon-Mysore: Medium round pale smooth, well bleached, picked, 3s. 1d.; medium to bold palish, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 7d.; small and medium ditto, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 2d.; small palish, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 9d.; medium to bold dull, 1s. 9d. (subject); medium splits, 1s. 8d.; small splits, 1s. 5d.; brown splits and pickings, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; small dull, 1s. 3d. Mangalore character, small to medium brownish, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d. per lb. Seeds brought unchanged rates, selling readily at from 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d. per lb.

**CASCARA SAGRADA.**—Pale bright thin 1900 crop was limited at 25s. per cwt.

**COCA-LEAVES.**—Two cases of fair green Ceylon sold at 1s. 2d. per lb., and for dull brown ditto 5d. was wanted, 4½d. being refused.

**COLOCYNTH.**—Three casks of small to bold white Turkey apple readily sold at from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. per lb.

Only small quantities of the new crop have so far arrived on the Trieste market, and gatherers have been trying to advance their prices without success up to the present.

**CORIANDEER-SEED.**—Fair Russian was held at 11s. per cwt. Morocco for prompt delivery is quoted 13s. 9d. per cwt., c.i.f.

**COTO-BARK.**—One bag sold at 1s. per lb.

**DRAGON'S BLOOD** was well competed for, 5 cases of good bright reboiled lump selling at from 11l. to 11l. 7s. 6d. per cwt., making an advance of about 20s. to 25s. on previous prices.

**ERGOT.**—In auction 10 bags of small to medium Spanish were held at 1s. 9d. per lb., and 5 other bags catalogued for auction had been sold privately.

**HONEY.**—Slow of sale. Good set white Jamaica in cases and casks sold at from 19s. to 21s., and thick palish 17s. Three barrels of dark syrupy sold at 15s. 6d., and one keg at 13s.

**IPECACUANHA.**—Rio was about 3d. per lb. easier in auction, from 10s. 8d. to 10s. 10d. per lb. being paid for ordinary to fair lean, some partly sea-damaged. Three bales of cultivated Rio sold cheaply at 10s. 6d. per lb. About 50 bales of Cartagena were offered, but there were no buyers; 5s. 3d. was wanted for 17 bales of dusty natural root, and a bid of 5s. was refused. Thirty-two other bales were taken out at from 6s. to 6s. 6d. nominally. The s.s. *Nile*, from Monte Video, has brought 54 packages of Rio ipecacuanha.

**JALAP.**—A few bales of small to bold tuber sold at 6½d., and more can be had at this figure.

**KOLA.**—Several parcels of West Indian were offered, and sold at from 2½d. to 4d. per lb., according to quality. Ceylon halves, washed, sold at 3d.

**MUSK-SEED.**—A quantity of East Indian, not printed in catalogue, sold at 1s. 2d. per lb.

**MYRRH.**—Two cases of good pale London-picked tear were held at 6l. 10s. per cwt., the highest bid obtainable being 5l. 10s. Myrrh continues very scarce on the Trieste market, no arrivals having taken place during the past fortnight.

**OIL, ANISE, STAR.**—The spot price is 5s., and in auction a parcel of 17 cases was limited at this figure.

**OIL, BAY.**—For West Indian distilled 6s. 6d. per lb. was wanted.

**OIL, CASSIA.**—Neglected; for 80 per cent. to 85 per cent. c.a. 3s. was wanted, and 2s. 9d. for 75 per cent. to 80 per cent.

**OIL, EUCALYPTUS.**—Of 10 cases "Magnet" brand (68 per cent. to 70 per cent. cineol) 4 had been sold privately; 1s. 2d. was wanted for the remainder.

**OIL, ROSE.**—Settings sold at 1d. per oz.

**OIL, YLANG YLANG.**—A case containing eight bottles good fair MC brand sold at 4s. 4d. per oz., subject to approval.

**RHUBARB.**—Quite neglected in auction. A new parcel of 8 cases Shensi offered, but fracture was not fine, being two-thirds pinky and grey, and one-third darkish; 2s. 10d. was wanted for the bold. Seventeen cases small to bold flat high-dried were bought in at 10d., a bid of 8½d. being refused; and for 29 cases of common round rough native high-dried, 5d. was wanted. The s.s. *Ajax* from Shanghai has brought 64 cases.

**SARSAPARILLA.**—Grey Jamaica was represented by 3 bales only, which were bought in at 1s. 8d., a bid of 1s. 4d. being refused for sound. Thirty-seven bales Lima-Jamaica offered, but four only sold at 1s. per lb. for country damaged; for sound 1s. 2d. was asked. A few packages of native Jamaica were not to hand in time for auction.

**SENEGA.**—In auction 2s. 4d. net was wanted, which price is still asked privately.

**SENNA.**—Tinnevely (the only description offered) sold at "full-up" prices, and fine green was considerably dearer, 1s. 0½d. being paid for a bale and 7½d. for 2 bales similar quality. Fair to good greenish leaf sold at from 3d. to 3½d.; small and medium greenish ditto, 2d. to 2½d.; and common yellowish and dark leaf, 1d. to 1½d. per lb. Five bales of Alexandrian pods (all that offered) sold at 6½d. per lb.

**SOY.**—Good thick Chinese was held for 1s. 9d. per gal., and ordinary thinnish at 1s. 7d.

**SQUILLS.**—Fourteen bags put up "without reserve," sold at from 1½d. to 1¾d. per lb. for small brownish.

**STROPHANTHUS.**—A parcel of 40 bags, catalogued as "genuine Mandala S. Kombe," in pods, was shown, but only a sporting bid of a sovereign was made for the parcel. This evidently shows the buyers' estimation of sending the seed over in pods; 5s. per lb. was the importers' idea of value.

**WAX, BEES.**—Jamaica sold at steady rates, from 7l. 15s. to 8l. per cwt. being paid for the 13 packages offered. Of Zanzibar, 7 bags of pale yellow and red to brown pipe sold at 6l. 12s. 6d., and five bags low mixed and foul 5l. per cwt. Four bales of dark brown block sold at 6l., and two bales fair pale brown at 6l. 7s. 6d. per cwt.; 39 other packages were held for 6l. 15s.; 29 packages Madagascar did not arrive in time for auction.

**BORIC-ONIMENT CASE.**—At Lambeth Police Court on Thursday, November 21, Mr. Thomas Tyrell, chemist and druggist, was summoned under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts for selling boric oniment made with yellow paraffin and containing 83 per cent. of the acid. The C.D.A. defended, and the hearing was adjourned until the Government chemists have analysed the reserved sample.



## Some Aspects of Pharmaceutical Education and Examination in Relation to the Future of Pharmacy.

Inaugural Address at the opening of the Fiftieth Session of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, delivered on Wednesday evening, November 20.

By LEONARD DOBBIN, Ph.D.

IT is my first duty to convey to the Executive my sense of the very high honour they have conferred upon me in asking me to inaugurate the Fiftieth Session of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society; but in discharging this duty I desire to express my regret that the honour has not rather fallen, at the opening of a session which thus forms a milestone in the history of your Branch, upon some person possessing that intimate acquaintance with the history and present condition, and with the aims and needs of the honourable art of pharmacy in all its branches, which the occasion seems to demand, but to which I can, unfortunately, prefer no manner of claim. My remarks to you this evening will not consist of a jubilee address, since the duty of dealing with jubilee matters will fall to other, and I trust abler, hands than mine. In seeking a subject upon which I should address you, I have thought that it might not be undesirable to devote a short time to the consideration of a few topics of current pharmaceutical interest, mainly in connection with examination and educational matters, and with the future of British pharmacy in general, and of Scottish pharmacy in particular, in relation to these matters. I shall begin by referring to certain points connected with examinations, and shall consider these ordeals successively in the order in which they present themselves to the aspirant to enrolment on the register as a pharmaceutical chemist.

### THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

The most notable step that has been taken within recent years by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain is the abolition of the Society's own Preliminary examination, and the acceptance instead of it of the certificates of certain other bodies which examine in the subjects required by the regulations of the Council. Although the prospective abolition of the Society's examination at a certain date was intimated a considerable time before the actual event, the latter did unquestionably mark the advent of a distinctly higher standard of preliminary education as necessary for those desiring to enter for the Qualifying examination in pharmacy. The result was that a number of persons who could have passed the Society's examination on the old standard were excluded from the Qualifying examination—some for a time only, but many altogether. No doubt cases of hardship occurred. This was unfortunate but inevitable, and if the notification of the impending change had been made five years before the change, instead of two years only, there can be no doubt that similar cases of hardship would also have occurred.

This step with regard to preliminary education and examination has been severely criticised, and strongly worded attacks have been made, and are still being made, upon the Council in consequence of it. Looked at dispassionately, however, the action of the Council in the matter is clearly enough recognisable as based upon the deliberate intention to permanently exclude from the register such persons as have not attained the somewhat more advanced standard of knowledge required to obtain one of the certificates which, now and in future, can alone be accepted as a guarantee of a satisfactory general education.

I am not in agreement with those whose attitude on this question would lead us to suppose that they consider that the pharmacist of the future should not be a better educated man than his predecessor. In these days of enormously

increased educational facilities, with the consequent better education all round, it is surely too much to expect that the special distinction of standing still in this respect should be reserved for the pharmacist alone. It is because I am satisfied that it is for the best interests of pharmacy, that I venture to express the hope that neither clamour nor threats will be successful in inducing the Council to recede one hair's breadth from its present attitude towards preliminary education.

It is seriously asserted in the various journals, by correspondents for whose opinions it is impossible not to entertain the greatest respect, since these are quite obviously the outcome of perfectly honest conviction, that the raising of the standard of preliminary education is the cause of the widespread, if not almost universal, difficulty in procuring apprentices to the retail drug-business. While recognising that this assertion may not be absolutely devoid of foundation, I must confess my entire inability to regard the cause referred to as possessing anything more than insignificant importance. If this matter is also looked at quite dispassionately, we note, in the first place, that the difficulty in obtaining suitable youths as apprentices began before the educational standard was raised; and, in the second place, that abundant reason can be found elsewhere—in the conditions of service now, or until quite recently, prevailing during apprenticeship, and in the generally discouraging prospects at the end of that period—not only to explain the present crisis (for such it seems to be), but even to make it a matter of astonishment that the crisis was not reached years ago. The well-educated youth and prospective apprentice of the present day, who has his eyes open (and the average youth of this generation is pretty wide awake with respect to his own interests, and is wonderfully successful, besides, in avoiding most of the things that he does not like), is certain to be exceedingly wary about entering a calling which, as apprentice, would monopolise his waking hours to the extent of some sixty-two hours per week, including an average of two or three hours per Sunday, and in many instances would make demands upon him for services of a highly distasteful kind, while, after apprenticeship, it offers him prospects which are far from attractive financially; whereas there are open to him much more tempting routes to as remunerative, or more remunerative, employment. Instead of the wail at the scarcity of apprentices, the pharmacist appears rather to have cause to rejoice that he has been able to successfully resist for so long the general demand for shorter hours, better conditions of service, and better remuneration. Where other callings have progressed in these respects, is it reasonable to suppose that here also pharmacy alone will be able to stand still? When the necessary improvements in these things are forthcoming, apprentices—and apprentices of the right kind—will be forthcoming too, despite the increased stringency of the Preliminary examination. I regard it as a matter of much promise for the future of British pharmacy as a calling—although I can scarcely hope that the individual pharmacists in business at present may, as a class, see it exactly in this light—that the shyness of the prospective apprentice is at this moment compelling the master to modify and ameliorate the whole conditions of service, both for apprentice and assistant, in a manner which he would never have done voluntarily.

### THE MINOR EXAMINATION.

The question of dividing the Qualifying examination has been so widely discussed of late that there does not now seem to be much left to say about it that can present anything novel. As to the desirability of dividing it there appears, however, to be almost complete unanimity, although various views have been expressed as to which subjects should be grouped together in each part.

Some rather remarkable obstacles have been mentioned as standing in the way of the proposed division. One of these is the alleged necessity for simultaneously introducing a compulsory curriculum, although where this necessity comes in is not very obvious to the ordinary mortal, whether the ordinary pharmacist can perceive it or not. Another obstacle is the supposed disinclination of the Privy Council to grant the necessary powers. The ostensible backwardness of the Council of the Society in approaching the Privy Council with respect to this matter—assuming, for the sake of argument, that it does not possess the powers, and that it really wants



them—appears to require some further explanation than has yet been afforded. But perhaps the most amazing excuse ever advanced for not granting to candidates the option of taking the examination in parts, is that because the Privy Council had stated that by-laws imposing any conditions precedent to qualification were contrary to Section 6 of the Pharmacy Act, therefore the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society could not impose a period of study between the parts into which the examination might be divided. But in the agitation for a division of the examination there was no question of imposing such a period. What was asked for was liberty to pass the examination in two portions, with an interval between them, at the option of the candidate, as in many other examinations. It is, surely, rather absurd to suppose that as regards those candidates who desire such an interval powers would be necessary to compel them to take it!

The chief reason that has been urged in favour of a division of the examination is that it would relieve candidates of the undue strain which many of them undoubtedly experience through being required to prepare for and to pass in so many subjects at practically the same time. There is another reason, however, about which I desire to say a few words, in so far as it applies to the so-called "professional" subject of chemistry, and that is: that if the examination were divided and the burden of the candidates so far relieved, the examiners in chemistry, without necessarily making the examination more difficult, would be warranted in insisting upon a standard of real and useful knowledge of this subject, which is not attained at present by more than a small proportion even of those who pass the examination. My own experience as an examiner in chemistry convinces me that it is much more uncommon than it should be to meet with candidates who possess a knowledge of the subject which could be called either real or useful, inasmuch as it would enable them to deal intelligently or effectively with many of the practical problems in pure chemistry, or in chemistry as applied to pharmacy, which must frequently arise in the course of their every-day experience. Such knowledge, both theoretical and practical, as the majority of candidates possess, is generally of a highly superficial character; and it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that defective training is largely responsible for this state of affairs, the evidence being only too clear that the memory has in most cases been appealed to instead of the understanding.

It is, perhaps, inadvisable to make a general statement of this kind without adducing some of the evidence upon which it is based. It is quite easy to produce this evidence, however. A candidate, in the course of his oral examination in chemistry, may be asked to state the action of heat upon ammonium chloride. His answer is usually quite ready to the effect that it breaks up into ammonia and hydrochloric acid, but he does not proceed beyond that statement unless further questioned. The nature of what occurs during the process of sublimation of ammonium chloride can occasionally be extracted from a candidate of this calibre by suitably suggestive questions, but not otherwise. Asked what occurs when ammonium nitrate is heated, he replies, again quite readily, that it breaks up into ammonia and nitric acid, and he can write an equation to show how the change goes on. The whole thing seems to be simplicity itself. In course of time the examination passes on, as is customary in these interviews, to other subjects; but before he goes the candidate may be asked, quite casually, how nitrous oxide is obtained. He is quite prepared for this question, since it asks exactly for one of those things that he has specially committed to memory, and he answers quite promptly and correctly that it is produced, along with water vapour, by heating ammonium nitrate. Such a candidate (and he is not a fictitious creation) has not been properly trained to look at chemical actions from more than one point of view, and his chemical horizon is of the narrowest in consequence.

Another candidate may be able to state quite correctly what takes place, for example, on separately heating ammonium nitrate, ammonium sulphate, and ammonium phosphate. But nine out of ten, or even a larger proportion of those who are able to do so, are, although perfectly intelligent men, altogether disconcerted if asked to do anything so abstruse as to refer the observed differences in the behaviour of these salts when heated, to the known differences in the elements

hydrogen, nitrogen, sulphur, and phosphorus in their relations to oxygen. Chemical resemblances and differences have not been properly pointed out to such men, and instead of being able to group and classify, to compare and contrast chemical facts, they have apparently been taught to remember these facts as isolated pieces of knowledge, of no value in themselves, but to be retained in the memory for examination purposes and for the shortest possible time.

There are few things more disquieting for an examiner than to meet, as he not infrequently does, with an intelligent candidate whose reasoning powers have been thrust aside and subordinated in this way to his memory to such an extent that the whole subject appears to him as a dull, lifeless, uninteresting thing; whereas, if he had been properly trained to experiment and to reason, to read and to think, his work would have been instinct with life and interest, and of the highest service to him as a mental exercise, besides being of permanent value in his daily avocation.

It is quite an uncommon thing to meet with a candidate who has any intelligent acquaintance with the fundamental conceptions upon which the whole superstructure of modern theoretical chemistry is based. A few more or less imperfect definitions, which have been committed to memory without being understood, too frequently constitute the sum total of the candidate's knowledge—if one may so call it—of these important matters.

Very many candidates exhibit in their analytical work exactly the same indications of faulty training. They are able to carry out certain chemical operations in a given order, often without at all understanding the chemistry of the changes that take place; and it is not surprising to find that, under these circumstances, they do not possess such analytical knowledge as could be of service to them in solving even the simpler problems involving analytical treatment, which might arise any day in the course of their ordinary work.

Another respect in which many candidates are almost incredibly deficient is in the recognition of typical specimens of chemicals and of minerals, substances of such strikingly characteristic appearance as potassium bichromate, mercuric oxide, litharge, red lead, and so forth being often mistaken for other substances to which they present very little resemblance.

Where does the responsibility lie with respect to this whole matter? Do candidates merely present themselves prematurely? Have they been badly taught or have they only been insufficiently taught? The correct answers to these questions must be different in different cases; but it often seems as if a candidate were very much more deserving of pity than of blame for his condition of unpreparedness, his hard work having evidently been entirely misapplied.

The remedy appears to be plainly enough discernible in a compulsory curriculum, so devised as to ensure the appropriate training of candidates during a sufficiently long period, prior to their entering for the examination; but to my mind the enforcement of a curriculum should follow naturally upon the division of the examination, rather than that the latter should be held back as a supposed lever to assist in attaining the former. By all means let both be obtained together, if it be possible to do so in the near future; but as the prospects of this cannot be called rosy, let the energies of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society be concentrated upon the attainment of the division of the Qualifying examination, which there does not appear to be any doubt that the Privy Council would sanction. If this division were introduced the higher standard of knowledge which the examiners would be thereby entitled to require would, in my opinion, place the Society in a stronger position in going to Parliament to ask powers to enforce a curriculum.

What the duration and scope of the curriculum should be I do not propose to enter into here. These matters could be settled without much difficulty; but I think it will be generally admitted that, besides the subjects required for the Qualifying examination, the education ought to include a sound commercial training of such a kind as to ensure that the qualified pharmacist should also be a capable business man or woman.

The need for systematic training, such as a curriculum would provide, is not a novel discovery. A writer in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, for instance, who does not reveal



his identity, but who is probably the Editor, states that—

In order to give effect to the examinations the students must have the means of acquiring the requisite knowledge. Some individuals may enjoy peculiar advantages, some may possess the faculty of self-tuition to a remarkable degree, but the majority require to be led into the right course and provided with systematic instruction.

These words might almost have been written yesterday. They were really written before most of us were born, and may be found in the *Journal* for the year 1852.

It is greatly to be desired that the pharmaceutical student, who, as a qualified pharmacist is afterwards certain to be appealed to by the public for special knowledge on many subjects more or less closely related to his calling, should aim, during his student days, at gaining knowledge for the sake of the knowledge itself, and the useful purposes to which it may be applied, and not solely for the purpose of passing. Passing should really be, and in some instances it is, merely an incident on the way.

It is also very desirable that at some period during his training the attention of the student should be carefully directed to the question of undertaking independent investigation, for which numberless matters connected with modern pharmacy present opportunities suitable for the capabilities of different classes of men. The appeal to the memory rather than to the intelligence of the student is particularly fitted to leave this most important department uncultivated, and even to repress any tendencies in its direction, should they exist.

#### THE MAJOR EXAMINATION.

I have very little to say respecting the Major examination. As the portal to the use of the title of pharmaceutical chemist, it attracts the attention of some of the flower of the qualified men; but the relatively small numbers of those who attempt it show that it is not regarded as of much consequence by qualified men generally. Complaint is sometimes made by Major men that passing the higher examination has done nothing for them except entitle them to use the higher designation, and the suggestion is made that it should confer something more than this—that, for instance, it should render them eligible for the post of public analyst, now virtually confined, so far as new appointments are concerned, to Fellows of the Institute of Chemistry. But there is no comparison between the standard of analytical knowledge required to pass the Major examination and that demanded of its new fellows by the Institute, as the Major man may easily ascertain for himself from the examination regulations of that body. Something might still be done to stay further decline in the number of candidates presenting themselves for the Major examination were the Council to exercise its powers, under the present by-laws, to confer the Major diploma upon candidates who pass in any two of the prescribed subjects. Minor men who have specialised, or who intend to specialise, in the departments of botany and materia medica, or of chemistry and physics, might then be induced to come forward in these respective pairs of subjects, although they would not present themselves for examination in all four subjects.

There are two other matters to which I wish to refer in a few words.

#### THE CARNEGIE TRUST.

The most important educational event for Scotland within recent times is, beyond all question, the munificent foundation of the Carnegie Trust, the main provisions of which are too fresh in the public mind to require any detailed statement at my hands. The special feature of the foundation which is of first-class interest to every Scottish pharmaceutical student is, that a university education is now placed virtually within his reach, under advantageous conditions which never existed in Scotland before. One of the central principles of most of the Carnegie benefactions is the well-advised one of assisting persons who have proved themselves able and willing to help themselves; and accordingly we find that the regulations as to the payment of students' fees by the Trust apply only to those who have passed a satisfactory Preliminary examination in general knowledge. Without entering into particulars which would be inappropriate here, it may suffice to say that the Preliminary examination required by the Carnegie trustees and that demanded by the Pharmaceutical Society

run upon pretty closely parallel lines—a fact which may, perhaps, tend in the near future to convince many students and others, in Scotland at least, that the standard insisted upon by the Council has not been pitched too high after all.

What the effect of the Carnegie foundation may be upon pharmaceutical education within the next few years it would not be wise to attempt to prophesy; but it is sufficiently obvious that the possibilities for the future good of pharmacy in Scotland are great, although capable and skilful direction will be required to bring them into the category of realised actualities.

#### A DEGREE IN PHARMACY.

Proposals have been made from time to time regarding a degree in pharmacy. The institution of such a degree for the University student of the necessary subjects would be of distinct benefit to pharmacy by encouraging the class of pharmaceutical students who desire a science degree to specialise in some of these subjects. The remark is frequently made that many of the best men who begin as pharmacists go on for a science degree, and, in doing so, abandon pharmacy to the detriment of the latter. Part, at least, of the reason for their thus giving up pharmacy is no doubt the fact that the purely pharmaceutical subjects do not as yet offer a way to a science degree in this country, whereas the special study of related subjects which do offer such a way tends to attract the attention of students, and, as a matter of fact, frequently draws them away permanently in other directions. This tendency would be counteracted to a large extent by the institution of a science degree in pharmacy. The recent foundation of the Carnegie Trust seems to render the present a very appropriate time to move in the matter, and all who desire to see increased attractions for the best men to remain within the ranks of pharmacy may well wish for the success of any such movement that may be set on foot.

#### CONCLUDING REMARKS.

It will, I think, be easily perceived, from the general tone of what I have said in the course of the preceding remarks, that I am not one of those who take a pessimistic view of the future prospects of pharmacy. On the contrary, I consider the prospects to be of a decidedly bright description, and I look for great improvements, in more directions than one, in the not very distant future. I am well aware that this is not a universal opinion, and I am quite prepared to be told that, while the views I have expressed regarding some of the subjects I have touched upon may be right enough from an academic standpoint, they will not stand the practical test of the daily experience of the pharmacist in business. In dealing, however, with the various matters to which my remarks refer, I have endeavoured to look at them from the point of view of the complete outsider, and in doing so I have considered the future good of pharmacy as of paramount importance, without any regard to the present interests of pharmacists already in business, to which it does not necessarily bear any relation.

After the greater portion of this address was written, it was refreshing to learn from a recent issue of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* that some, at least, of the opinions I have ventured to express are not mere academic vapourings, but that they find their reflection in the current needs of the day. It is stated in the issue for the 2nd of the present month (in an article which is not only itself worth pondering upon, but is also worth contrasting with some letters and other remarks which have appeared in the same journal within recent months on the apprentice and other questions to which I have referred) that "there appears to be a scarcity at present of young pharmacists of good business ability and well up in analytical work." After referring to a remark made by a gentleman, who ought to know what he was talking about, that 100 per cent. men were those most needed in manufacturing pharmacy, the writer of the article goes on to say—

There is always room at the top, and the best equipment for starting the climb is thorough all-round pharmaceutical knowledge, with exceptional or specialised study in at least one department connected with manufacturing processes.

It will be seen that the article refers particularly to men needed for manufacturing pharmacy, but the same class of



men will assuredly find room at the top in retail pharmacy also. This all seems very hopeful. Not only is the Council of the Society endeavouring to turn out better equipped men in future than it has done in the past, but the trade itself is calling for more fully educated and trained men, while the supply is stated to be unequal to the demand. There is no special penetration required to perceive the significance of these facts, or to point out the obvious consequences—better positions for the best men already within the ranks of pharmacy, and stronger inducements to the most desirable class of youths to enter them.

I trust it is unnecessary for me to say that I do not consider that the pharmacist of the past has not been a sufficiently educated man for his time. But pharmacy has advanced during recent years with great rapidity, and pharmacists must advance with it, or get left behind. It is therefore the clearest duty of those now in authority to see to it that the men who are to carry the running well into the twentieth century shall start on their career, not behind, but in every respect fully abreast of the times.

## Law of Trade-marks.

MR. JOHN CUTLER, M.A., K.C., Professor of English Law and Jurisprudence at King's College, London, is now following up his interesting lectures on patent law last winter by a course of practical lectures on the law of trade-marks and trade-names. These lectures are delivered on Friday afternoons up to and including December 6. In the first one, which was delivered on November 8, Professor Cutler, after mentioning that there is no general definition of a trade-mark in any existing Act of Parliament, and that the definition in the Patents and Trade-marks Acts of 1883 is only for registration-purposes, proceeded to give the following general definition:—

A trade-mark is a device or combination of devices, a word or combination of words, or a combination of devices and words, used by a trader upon his goods to distinguish them, and, in fact, capable of distinguishing his goods from similar goods of other traders.

This definition covers (1) a device or mixture of devices, (2) a word or a mixture of words, and (3) a mixture of devices and words. The lecturer illustrated the last of these definitions by referring to a label, and pointed out that, although it is possible to compose a distinctive label of words only, surrounded by a conventional border, it is preferable, in adopting a label for trade-mark purposes, to introduce devices, and to make the combination of words and devices as novel and original as possible. In enlarging on his definition Professor Cutler pointed out that the trade-mark must be used on the goods themselves, or on a receptacle containing the goods. Again, a trade-mark must be used to distinguish the owner's goods from the goods of other traders, and not for the purpose of distinguishing different makes of goods of the same trader *inter se*, and, lastly, a mark must be capable of rendering the goods of the owner distinguishable on the market, and, therefore, a device or word in common use in the trade cannot be a trade-mark.

The lecturer then discussed the functions of a trade-mark, and, after referring (with more or less approbation in some cases and with disapproval in others) to the definitions of the functions of a trade-mark which have from time to time been given by various Judges, he proceeded to give his own definition as follows:—

The functions of a trade-mark are to indicate to a purchaser or a possible purchaser the trade-source from which the goods come.

It was pointed out that the definition "trade-source" covers retailers as well as manufacturers. The foundation of trade-mark law was stated to be the long-standing rule of the Court that no man is entitled to represent his goods as the goods of another, which he obviously would do if he used that other's trade-mark. Professor Cutler also pointed out that a trade-mark owner can only monopolise his trade-mark for the goods on which he uses it, and therefore cannot object to its use by another on totally different goods, and also that the use by a trader of a trade-mark on one kind of

goods gives him no vested right to use the same trade-mark on other goods. He then dealt with the question, "Is a trade-mark property?" He gave it as his opinion that it is hardly correct to say that a trade-mark is property, as a trader has no abstract right to the thing which constitutes his trade-mark; but he has the exclusive right to use his trade-mark on particular goods, and this right of user is his property, so that it would be better to say that a trader has proprietary rights in his trade-mark.

After a few remarks about the causes which led to the passing of the Trade-marks Registration Act, 1875, the provisions of that Act were dealt with. The passing of that Act led to the important distinctions which now exist between "registered" and "unregistered" trade-marks, and also between old trade-marks—that is, trade-marks in use before the Act of 1875—and new trade-marks, or those which have come into use since that date. It was also pointed out that under the Act of 1875 no "word" trade-marks were allowed registration except those in use before the passing of the Act, and that, in order to remedy an injustice which would otherwise have existed, three identical or substantially similar trade-marks were admitted for registration for the same goods; but that, on the other hand, where before 1875 more than three persons were using the same, or substantially the same, trade-mark for the same goods, such trade-mark was always treated as being common to the trade.

The lecturer next passed on to consider the existing law with regard to the registration of trade-marks as embodied in the Patent and Trade-marks Act, 1883, and amended by the Act of 1888. He pointed out that "word" trade-marks are now admitted for registration, the same special privileges being accorded to "word" trade-marks in use before 1875 as were accorded to them under the Act of 1875. This led to the consideration of the provisions of Section 64, which provides that for the purposes of the Act a trade-mark shall consist of or contain one or more of the essential particulars distinguished in the section under the headings (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e). As to (a) and (b) very little was said, except that "individual" or "firm" means a real individual or a real firm. Coming to (c), which includes distinctive labels, Professor Cutler referred to the decisions of the Courts that the label, to be a distinctive label, must contain within its four corners one or more of the essential particulars mentioned in the section, and he seemed to be of opinion that this is wrong and not warranted by the language of the Act. The remainder of the lecture was devoted to the terms "invented word" and "invented words," which under paragraph (d) of Section 64 constitute an essential particular, and can be registered as a trade-mark. It was pointed out that the decision in the "Solio" case in the House of Lords established that it is no objection to an "invented word" that it has some reference to the character or quality of the goods for which it is to be used as a trade-mark. Very little invention is required in coining an invented word, but it must be newly coined, and therefore a foreign word is not necessarily an "invented word." The lecturer also pointed out that Lord Herschell, in the "Solio" case, said that a combination of two English words is not an "invented word," nor does the variation in spelling or termination of a word make it an "invented word." Lord Shand said, in the same case, that a word in ordinary and common use, with a diminutive or short and meaningless syllable added to it, is not an invented word. Professor Cutler also called attention to the fact that, although Lord Herschell's language had been adopted and acted upon, Lord Shand's had not, particularly by the Patent Office, which accepts such words as "Enameline," "Fireproofine," and "Soapine" as "invented words." To this practice Professor Cutler strongly objected, holding that no trader ought to be permitted to monopolise as a trade-mark a word being part of the vocabulary of his trade by simply adding to it a termination such as "ine" or "ol," and calling it an "invented word."

THE *Straits Budget* reports that in Batavia and neighbourhood there is an increasing demand for patent medicines and other drugs in concentrated or tablet form. The French Consul there has reported to his Government that French dealers will find it profitable to ship such articles to Java provided the "puffing" were thoroughly done.